ROBERT, PORTER & CO.'S
BULL DOG BOTTLING
OF
BASS'S ALE
AND
GUINNESS' STOUT
CAN BE HAD AT
All Wine Merchants, Bars, Restaurants, and Hotels.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 52,804—New Series. BOMBAY :—TUESDAY, MARCH 3, 1903. PRICE 4 ANNAS. Established 1818.

PETER F. HEERING'S
COPENHAGEN
CHERRY BRANDY
Sold by all respectable Wine Merchants.

LIBRARY OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE

WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA.

SATURDAY 2 P.M.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	1903.
M.L. CALEDONIA	7558	E. H. Gordon	7th March
* PENINSULAR	5294	T. Leigh	14th "
M.L. EGYPT	7912	J. Chellew	21st "
* MASSILIA	5011	G W Cockman	28th "
M.L. ARABIA	7903	J. L. Pardit	4th April
* PENINSULAR	5294	T. Leigh	11th "
M.L. BRITANNIA	6525	F. H. Seymour	18th "
* MASSILIA	5011	G. W. Cockman	25th "
M.L. PERSIA	7951	W. A. Wheler	2nd May
* PENINSULAR	5294	T. Leigh	9th "
M.L. CALEDONIA	7558	E. H Gor don	16th "

The steamers marked M. L. proceed to Marseilles, Plymouth and London, passengers for Brindisi transhipping at Port Said.

The steamers marked * proceed to Aden only, and Passengers transhipthere for Brindisi, Marseilles, Plymouth or London.

HEAVY BAGGAGE must be sent to the BALLARD PIER on FRIDAY AFTERNOON the day previous to sailing, and CABIN BAGGAGE before 9 A.M., on SATURDAY. The attention of Passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage Labelled with Port of Destination.

Tenders leave the Ballard Pier on day of sailing. All Passengers must attend at that place between 11-30 A.M. and 12-30 P.M., for medical inspection by the Health Officer of the Port, and no one will be allowed on board the Mail Steamer unless so examined and conveyed thence in the Company's steam barges. Special attention is directed to these regulations, which are imperative under the Venice Convention.

Friends of passengers cannot go on board the Mail Steamer.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA AND AUSTRALIA.

The Company's STEAMERS LEAVE BOMBAY FORTNIGHTLY, usually on WEDNESDAYS, taking Passengers for the STRAITS, CHINA and JAPAN, and return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

Cargo Steamers are despatched to China at frequent intervals calling at Ports on route.

F. RITCHIE,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, 22nd November, 1902.

HOMEWARD PASSAGES.

GRINDLAY GROOM & Co.,
BOMBAY.

PASSENGERS booked without charge, and on Favourable Terms. Berths carefully selected.
SLEEPING CAR and CONTINENTAL RAILWAY TICKETS procured.
RAILWAY OFFICIALS and MISSIONARIES booked at Reduced Rates.
PASSAGES booked to ENGLAND via JAPAN and AMERICA, by the Canadian Pacific, Occidental and Oriental, and Pacific Mail Routes.
HANDBOOK giving Details of Fares, &c., and List of Sailings by all Lines sent free on application.
PASSENGERS met on arrival.
BAGGAGE shipped and cleared and Insurance effected covering all risks.
PACKAGES cleared or shipped.
CIRCULAR NOTES, BANK NOTES, DRAFTS, and SOVEREIGNS at current rates.

Calcutta Agents.—GRINDLAY & Co.
LONDON AGENTS.—GRINDLAY & Co.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH
THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

BOMBAY TO TRIESTE VIA ADEN, SUEZ AND PORT SAID.
DIRECT LINE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on
IMPERATOR	P. Ivellich	4,119	1st April 1903.
IMPERATRIX	C. Belicn	4,194	1st May, 1903.

PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE OR VENICE	Rs. 600.	Rs. 325.	Rs. 150.

ORDINARY LINE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on or about
TRIESTE	R. Mocenzi	5,095	18th Mar. 1903
b AUSTRIA	P. Colledani	6,500	28th Mar. 1903
MAR. BACQUEHEM	T. Rasevich	4,499	18th April 1903
*b FRANZ FERDINAND	A. Martinolich	6,043	17th May 1903

a Will call at Karachi, b Will call at Fiume.

PASSAGE MONEY BY THIS ROUTE.

	Saloon.	Deck.
TO TRIESTE OR VENICE	Rs. 400	Rs. 150,

RETURN TICKETS TO TRIESTE AND VENICE AVAILABLE FOR ANY PERIOD WITHIN TWO YEARS.

1st Class Rs. 900, 2nd Class Rs. 488, Saloon Rs. 600.

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

1st and 2nd Class Single and Return Tickets are issued viâ Trieste, the St. Gothards, and other Routes.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE MESSAGERIES MARITIMES CO.

The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Austrian Lloyd's and the Return Voyage by the Messageries Maritimes Co., at reduced fares.

This arrangement will prove of special advantage to Passengers on three months' privilege leave.

Passengers to VENICE tranship at TRIESTE to another steamer of the Company, which takes about 6 hours to cross the Gulf.

STEAM TO JAPAN, VIA COLOMBO, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI AND YOKOHAMA.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on or about
MELPOMENE		2,971	30th Mar., 1903

For further particulars, regarding Passages apply to
E. SCARPA, Agent.
Sassoon House, 35, Church Gate Street.
Bombay, 20th February, 1903.

THOS. COOK AND SON,

BANKERS, PASSENGER AND FORWARDING AGENTS.

HOMEWARD PASSAGES
AT
REDUCED RATES,

FOR long PERIOD RETURN TICKETS by P. and O. and other Lines.

PASSAGES engaged by all Liners and Non-Liners FREE OF CHARGE FOR COMMISSION. Special attention to the selection of berths and grouping of passengers.
SPECIAL REDUCTIONS to Families, Missionaries and Railway Officials to London; also to Government Officials viâ China and America to Europe.
THROUGH TICKETS issued from any Railway station in India to all parts of the World.
COOK'S INTERPRETERS meet and assist passengers at London, Marseilles, Genoa, and all Chief Towns of the world.
OUTWARD PASSAGES engaged and ticket supplied from any part of the World to India.
PASSENGERS' BAGGAGE received, forwarded or insured against theft and all risks.
PACKAGES of every description stored, and shipped as cargo to all parts of the world at lowest rates; ESTIMATES on application.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and amounts placed on DEPOSIT for FIXED PERIODS.
STOCKS and SHARES bought and sold.
DRAFTS, CIRCULAR NOTES, & LETTERS OF CREDIT issued and REMITTANCES made.

BOMBAY, CALCUTTA, RANGOON, COLOMBO.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED,
Intend to despatch Steamers as follows :—

FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.

S.S. "KOLA," 1,192 tons, on FRIDAY, the 6th March, at 2 p.m., or later, on arrival of the English Mail.

FOR KATHIAWAR COAST PORTS AND KURRACHEE.

S.S. "DWARKA," 1,695 tons, on TUESDAY, the 3rd March, at 10 a.m., calling at Veraval, Mangrole, Porebunder, Cutch Mandvie and Kurrachee in the foregoing or any order (weather permitting.)

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S.S. "HENZADA," 2,078 tons, on WEDNESDAY, the 4th March, at 10 a.m., calling at Kurrachee, Gwadur, Muscat, Bunder Abbas, Lingra, Bushire, Fao, Koweit, Mahomerah, and Busreh, in the foregoing or any order :weather permitting.

FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.

S.S. "DUMRA," 1,695 tons, on THURSDAY, 5th March at 10 a.m.

FOR ZANZIBAR, MOMBASA, LAMU, AND ADEN.

S.S. "PUTIALA," 2,998 tons, on or about WEDNESDAY, 4th March.

FOR COAST PORTS AND CALCUTTA.

S.S. "SIRSA," 2,610 tons, on or about WEDNESDAY, 11th March.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co., Agents.
Bombay, 2nd March, 1903.

KING, KING & Co.,

BANKERS AND EAST INDIA AGENTS, BOMBAY.

PASSAGES engaged, and best available Berths secured, at Lowest Rates obtainable by P. & O., and all other Steamers, Free of Charge for Commission.

Latest List of Sailings, Fares, and full information furnished by return of post, on application.

Special attention paid to the grouping of Passengers travelling 2nd Class by P. & O.

Every Assistance rendered to Passengers on arrival in Bombay. Baggage taken over at the Railway Stations and Shipped.

Special Agents of the Firm meet all Steamers at Brindisi and Marseilles.

Packages of every description received for despatch as Cargo to Messrs. Henry S. King & Co., London; or Messrs. King, Baillie & Co., Liverpool. Freight and Marine Insurance at the Lowest Rates. Quotations furnished on Application.

KING, HAMILTON & CO.,
CALCUTTA.
HENRY S. KING & Co., LONDON.

DEUTSCHE OST AFRIKA LINIE.

(GERMAN EAST AFRICA LINE.)
BOMBAY—AFRICA.

THE following Steamers will SAIL:—

Vessel.	Tons.	Capt.	To sail
S.S. REICHSTAG	2,085	Oswald	3rd March

Taking Passengers and Cargo for ZANZIBAR, MOMBASA, and all Eastern and Southern Ports of AFRICA up to CAPE TOWN.
For Rates and Particulars apply to
A. STRANDES, Agent.
24, Medows Street, Bombay, 27th January, 1903.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES,

FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS.

TO MARSEILLES.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on THURSDAY,
OCEANIEN	4,229	Guigues	12th Mar. 1903.
ERNEST SIMONS	5,707	Dupuy Fromy	9th Apr. 1903.
TONKIN	6,363	Schmitz	7th May 1903.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Messageries Maritimes, and the return voyage by the Austrian Lloyd's at Reduced Fares. This arrangement will prove, in some cases of special advantage to Passengers on three months' privilege leave.

TO COLOMBO, SINGAPORE, JAVA, SAIGON, TONQUIN, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

S.S. "TONKIN," 6,363 tons, Captain Schmitz, to sail on or about the 4th March, 1903.
For further particulars apply to
P. de BURE, Agent.
New Oriental Bank Buildings, 57, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

CURZON & Co.

CIGAR MERCHANTS AND TOBACCONISTS

LARGEST HOUSE FOR
ALL BRANDS OF
INDIAN, MANILLA,
HAVANA AND CONTINENTAL CIGARS,
BEST EGYPTIAN, ENGLISH, AND AMERICAN CIGARETTES,
TOCOS, PIPES, AND SMOKERS REQUISITES.
ALSO SOME INTERESTING CURIOS.
PRICE LISTS FREE.
15, ESPLANADE ROAD,
OPPOSITE WATSON'S HOTEL.

A BOON TO MEN & WOMEN.

ATANK-NIGRAH PILLS.—A successful remedy based on most advanced and modern researches in the Ayurved, or Native Medical Science, for nervous diseases and physical debility, premature exhaustion and loss to vital energy with other allied affections. A Pamphlet, containing Testimonials from Europeans, will be sent free of charge on application.

To be had of
VAIDYA SHASTRI MANISHANKAR GOVINDJI.
Atank-Nigrah Pharmacy,
KALKADEVI ROAD, BOMBAY.

PROVISION MERCHANTS, CATERERS, &c.,

THE TIFFIN & DINING ROOMS. OF INDIA.

(FITTED WITH ELECTRIC PUNKAHS)
SEATING CAPACITY FOR OVER 250 GUESTS

SPECIALITIES.
FRESH OYSTERS
ICED DRAUGHT ALE AND STOUT.
AMERICAN DRINKS.
SPECIAL LADIES ROOM FOR LIGHT REFRESHMENTS.
BREAKFASTS,
TIFFINS, AND
DINNERS.
TABLE D'HOTE OR A LA CARTE
SERVED AT ANY HOUR OF THE DAY UP TO 8-45 P. M.
BAND OF THE 23RD BOMBAY RIFLES PLAYS EVERY WEDNESDAY FROM 7—9 P. M.

BILLIARD ROOM.

The best appointed in INDIA. Four First-Class Tables fitted with ROBERTS LOW CUSHIONS.

COOL, SELECT, AND COMFORTABLE.

W. B. GREEN & Co.,
APOLLO BUNDER RESTAURANT.
BOMBAY.

A GOOD CIGAR

SHOULD POSSESS

FRAGRANT BOUQUET

AND

DELIGHTFUL FLAVOUR!

IT SHOULD DRAW

EASILY

AND

BE MADE OF THE

BEST TOBACCO.

BAHADURS

POSSESS ALL THESE QUALITIES.

McDOWELL & CO., LD.,

MADRAS.
SOLE MANUFACTURERS AND PROPRIETORS.

HOMEWARD BOUND.

PASSENGERS will do well to pay us a visit, where they will find a very large and varied assortment of

HIGH CLASS MILD INDIAN CIGARS

By Messrs. SPENCER, OAKES, McDOWELL, PETERSON, McDONALD and our Specialite Brand U. S. PLANTERS.

Also best Continental and MANILA CIGARS, REAL EGYPTIAN and ADEN CIGARETTES, TOBACCOS and SMOKERS' REQUISITES at MARKET PRICES.

Parcels of Cigars made up at the Shortest Notice with the nett weight declared.

D. MERWAN & CO.,
CIGAR MERCHANTS and TOBACCONISTS,
30, MEDOWS STREET, BOMBAY.

JEWELRY REPAIRS.

THE ATTENTION of JEWELRY WEARERS is particularly directed to the danger of loss of Gems from imperfect or worn settings or weak claws and the necessity of having all settings inspected occasionally. Those who have jewels are, as a rule, exceedingly careful of them and if there is any suspicion that they are insecure in setting or otherwise they should at once be attended to to prevent loss.

We undertake not only to Manufacture Ornaments of all description but also undertake all kinds of JEWELRY REPAIRS and are able from our large collection of Loose Gems to match Gems in replacement of those found missing.

WATCH REPAIRS.

We undertake the REPAIR of WATCHES, CLOCKS and other MECHANICAL INSTRUMENTS in a REASONABLE TIME and at a MODERATE COST. We employ the most skilled and intelligent labour in this Department which enable us to guarantee all work that we do.

MARCKS & CO., LD.,

MANUFACTURING JEWELLERS AND WATCH MAKERS,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

THE ITALIAN STORES,

C. COLONNELLO, SON & CO.,

105, MEDOW STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

STEVEDORES AND PURVEYORS TO THE NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA SOCIETA RIUNITE FLORIO AND RUBATTINO, BOMBAY; AND TO THE ITALIAN ROYAL MARINE, RUSSIAN AND ARGENTINE MEN-O'WAR.

GRUYERE, PARMESAN and GORGONZOLA Cheeses.
FINEST LUCCA OIL; Pure Italian Wine Vinegar.
ASPARAGUS, (French Italian and German).
MILAN SAUSAGES in Skin (Italian).
ANCHOVIES SALTED (loose); and in oil in Bottles.
FRANKFORT SAUSAGES, Plain, and with Sauerkroute
TUNNY FISH IN OIL (French and Italian).
CAVIARE.
SARDINES. { Royans Victoria. / " a la Tomate. / Plain in finest Lucca oil.
BLACK OLIVES (loose) in oil.
GREEN OLIVES (French) in Bottles.
FRENCH and ITALIAN PREPARED MUSTARD assorted, in Bottles.

MASTIC de CHIO 2-8 Bot. Vermouth (Italian and French) Chianti, Barbera, Capri, Lacrima-Christi and Marsala. Cherry and Blackberry Brandy. Asti Spumanti and Duc de Marsat (champagne.)

Macearoni, Vermicelli, Soup Paste, Lentilles, Beans, Gram (Milanese), Rice (Carolina), Walnuts, Hazelnuts, Almonds, Italian Lemons, Malaga Raisins and Figs (Naples.)

Attention is drawn to our celebrated GRIGNOLINO CLARET as a speciality and a thoroughly genuine article, only Rs. 10 per doz. Bots.

MONGINI BROTHERS,

MANUFACTURING CONFECTIONERS AND CATERERS.

BEST CUMBERLAND HAM, on cut	Rs.	2-8 per lb.
FRESH COFFEE, (ground while you wait)	,,	1-4 ,,
MARRONS GLACE'S	,,	2 ,,

FONDANTS, CHOCOLATES, CAKES, PASTRY, etc., manufactured fresh daily on the premises.

ICES THREE KINDS DAILY.

BIRTHDAY, CHRISTENING AND WEDDING CAKES

A SPECIALITY.

PRICE LIST FREE ON APPLICATION.

Up-country orders carefully attended to by the Proprietors.

MONGINI BROTHERS,

25—27, CHURCH GATE STREET, BOMBAY.

ALCOCK, ASHDOWN & CO., LD.,

ENGINEERS, BOILER-MAKERS, IRON AND BRASS FOUNDERS, SHIP AND MILLWRIGHTS.

MAKERS OF HALF PRESS AND FINISHERS FOR HALF PRESSED BALES.

CONTRACTORS for the supply of Machinery and erection of Buildings for Cotton, Flour, Sugar, Oil Mills, Distilleries, &c.

Manufacturers of all kinds of Cast and Wrought Iron Work of the heaviest description, Cotton Presses and Hydraulic Machinery, Mill and Rope Gearing, Ornamental Castings, Road Rollers, &c. Wheels made by Machinery up to 4 feet diameter. Cutters made for Wheel-cutting Machines.

To enable us to meet all Engineering and Trade requirements we have added to our Works some of the largest and heaviest Tools in India, and greatly extended our Foundry.

We are also prepared to furnish designs for Bridges, Girders, Roofs, &c., and to manufacture and erect same in any part of India.

SOLE AGENTS—
For Downie's "Eucalyptus," Boiler Fluid, for preventing and removing Scale in Boilers.
Messrs. The ANTI-FRICTION ALLOY'S, Ld., Genuine Atlas Metal of W. R. Watson's BRAND.
" Eird's Sight-feed Lubricators.
" The PATENT COMBINATION DRILL:—Composed of a Speed Drill, a Crank Brace, and a Ratchet Brace, for Metal Boring, whose parts can be used as Separate Tools, or in Combination and Drills holes from 1-8in. diameter to 1 1-2in. diameter and drills in position impossible with ordinary tools.

Also Plate, Bar, and Angle Iron of the largest sections. Diamond, Silver and other Steel and Engineer's Requisites of all descriptions kept in stock.

FOR SALE.—Boilers, Engines, Contractors' Pumps and all Boiler Fittings, Pipes, Cocks, &c

WORKS AND OFFICES, DEFENCES WORKS, MAZAGON,
AND BRANCH FACTORY, CARNAC IRON WORKS,
NEAR CARNAC BRIDGE.

J. W. HEPWORTH, SECRETARY AND MANAGER.
D. LONGWORTH, ASSISTANT SECRETARY AND MANAGER.

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

THE THIRD AFTERNOON CONCERT
BY
FELIX STERNBERG,
THE RUSSIAN PIANIST,
Will be given in
THE MASONIC HALL,
ON THURSDAY, MARCH 5TH, AT 5-15 P. M.
Kindly Assisted by Mr. EDGAR FAULKNER (Tenor.)
Reserved Seats Rs. 3. Unreserved Rs. 2.
Concert Grand by "BLUTHNER," kindly lent by Messrs. MARCKS & Co. Ld.
Plan at Messrs. SEYMOUR DOVE & Co., Pianoforte Depot.

S. S. "STANLEY HALL."

CONSIGNEES are requested TO TAKE DELIVERY of their CARGO from the DOCK. Chafed or Broken Packages must be surveyed before removal from the Landing Shed. The Undersigned decline to survey Goods removed to the Unclaimed Warehouse.
Lifts exceeding 30 cwts. will be delivered into Consignees' Boats, and, if not alongside in time, will be landed or placed in boats, at Steamer's option, at their risk and expense.
Captain MACFADYEN will attend every morning to survey Damages, &c., and all Claims must be certified to by him and sent in within a month of Steamer's arrival, or they will not be paid.
KILLICK, NIXON & Co.,
Agents.
Messrs. EDWARD, BATES and SONS' AGENCY, Apollo Street, Bombay, 2nd March, 1903.

THE ANCHOR LINE S.S. "KALIBIA" has ARRIVED from GLASGOW and LIVERPOOL, and DISCHARGES in the VICTORIA DOCK.
CONSIGNEES are requested to PRESENT THEIR BILLS of LADING for our COUNTER-SIGNATURE, and to TAKE DELIVERY of their GOODS without delay.
Packages exceeding 30 cwts. in weight will be landed on the quay at the risk and expense of Consignees, unless Boats are sent alongside to take delivery without delay.
Consignees are hereby expressly notified that all claims for damage must be adjusted by the Steamer's Surveyor before the Goods are removed from the Landing Shed. The Undersigned decline all responsibilities in respect of Goods removed to the Unclaimed Warehouse. All claims must be presented before the sailing of the Steamer, otherwise none will be entertained.
Captain MACFADYEN will attend every morning.
W. & A. GRAHAM & CO.,
Agents.
Graham's Buildings, Bombay, 2nd March, 1903.

NOTICE.

I HAVE THIS DAY REMOVED my OFFICE from 20, Hummum Street, to the FIRST FLOOR of MARKER BUILDING, APOLLO STREET, next to Messrs. Latham & Co's Office.
J. B. MACFADYEN,
Marine Surveyor.
1st March, 1903.

WANTED.

THE SHIRE HIGHLANDS RAILWAY NYASALAND BRITISH CENTRAL AFRICA Co., Ld.

THE BOARD of the above Company REQUIRE the SERVICES of the following for the construction of 84 Miles of Railway from Chiromo to Blantyre, EUROPEAN INSPECTORS OF WORKS, Permanent Way Inspectors, and Guards, NATIVE DIVISIONALS and SUB-DIVISIONAL CLERKS, Cashiers, Workshop and Store Clerks, Timekeepers, Head and Assistant Draughtsmen, Engine Drivers, Fitters, Firemen, and Permanent Way Gangers or Mates.
Agreement to be for three years, passage paid both ways.
Applications with testimonials and salary expected to be sent in at once to:—
WILLIAM WATSON & Co.,
8, Hornby Road, Bombay.

THE BOMBAY FLOUR MILL Co., LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that the TWENTIETH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the Bombay Flour Mill Company, Limited, will be held at the office of the Company, Marine Street No. 7, on WEDNESDAY, the 18th March, 1903, at 4 P. M., at which the following business will be brought forward:—
To pass the Balance Sheet and adopt the Directors' Report.
To declare a dividend.
To elect a Director in place of Mr. W. Lang who retires by rotation, but is eligible for re-election.
To appoint an Auditor for the coming year and fix his remuneration; and
To transact any other business which may be brought forward.
The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from 9th to 23rd March, both days inclusive.
By order of the Directors,
VOLKART BROTHERS,
Agents.
Bombay, 27th February, 1903.

BOMBAY CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.

NOTICE is hereby given that the ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of the Members of the Bombay Chamber of Commerce will be held in the rooms of the Chamber, Graham's Buildings, on WEDNESDAY, 11th March, 1903, at 4 p. m., when the following resolutions will be submitted for adoption:—
1. That the Report of the Committee for the year 1902, be adopted and confirmed, and that the payment of Rs. 1,783-3 being legal charges incurred in connection with certain matters relating to the Measurement Department be sanctioned.
2. That the thanks of the Chamber be tendered to the Chairman, Deputy Chairman and the outgoing Committee for their able conduct of the affairs of the Chamber during the past year.
3. That the following Gentlemen be elected Members of the Committee of the Bombay Chamber of Commerce for the year 1903:—
Mr. C. H. Armstrong, Mr. F. W. Bickel, Mr. Marshall Reid, C. I. E., Mr. Frank Ritchie, Mr. R. H. Ross, Mr. H. Wenden, C.I.E., and Mr. A. Zygouras.
4. That goods falling due for delivery on a Sunday or on a Charter Party and Shipping Holiday must be delivered on the day previous to the Sunday or the Charter Party and shipping Holiday as the case may be.
5. That the Tonnage Scale for Maize be altered from 16 to 17 cwts to the Steamer Ton.
6. That the article "Crushed Myrabollams" be added to the Bombay Tonnage Schedule and the scale fixed at 19 cwts, to the Steamer Ton in accordance with ascertained measurement.
7. That the Rules and Regulations of the Bombay Chamber of Commerce be amended in accordance with the circular issued to members; and that for the better guidance of members the alterations and additions be shown in italics in the Report for 1904.
8. That the Scale of Landing Charges—sanctioned by the Bombay Chamber of Commerce at the Annual General Meetings of the Members held on 30th October, 1877—being obsolete be rescinded, and that the Table of Wharfage Fees, in use by the Bombay Port Trust, be printed in lieu thereof.
9. That the following addition to the regulations for Committees of Arbitration, passed at the Annual General Meeting of the Chamber, held on 18th January, 1891, be rescinded:—
In the event of both parties to a dispute wishing to refer the matter to the settlement of the Chamber without, in the first instance, appointing a Surveyor on either side, the Committee may undertake to deal with such disputes, provided both parties agree to abide by the Chamber's decision. The fee in such cases shall be Rs. 2-4, of which Rs. 15 shall be paid to the Arbitrator and the balance to the General Funds of the Chamber.
10. That Messrs. Fergusan and Irvine be re-elected Auditors of the Chamber's Accounts for the year 1903 on the remuneration hitherto paid to them.
By Order of the Committee,
FREDERICK NOEL-PATON,
Secretary.
Chamber of Commerce, Bombay, 2nd March, 1903.

ST. THOMAS' CATHEDRAL, BOMBAY.

WITH reference to the intimation published of the PROPOSAL of the Trustees to TAKE STEPS towards PROVIDING a NEW CATHEDRAL and for that purpose TO OBTAIN SANCTION for the DISPOSAL of the PRESENT BUILDING and ITS SITE, a MEETING will be held in the TOWN HALL, Bombay, on TUESDAY, the 3rd MARCH, 1903, at 5-30 p.m., to CONSIDER that PROPOSAL, at which Meeting the LORD BISHOP OF THE DIOCESE will PRESIDE and RESOLUTIONS will be PROPOSED.
All persons interested in the subject are invited to be present.

THE STANDARD. A SCOTTISH LIFE OFFICE of 77 years' standing, and one of the wealthiest and most progressive of the Provident Institutions of the United Kingdom.
PREMIUMS MODERATE.
CONDITIONS LIBERAL.
F. A. PREVOST,
Secretary.
Bombay.

THE FUNDS, have increased FIFTY PER CENT. during the last 15 years, and now amount to over 10½ MILLIONS STERLING.
BINNY & Co.,
Chief Agents,
Madras.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVTS.

Only Advertisements for Clerks, Servants, &c., Houses to Let, and Goods for Sale or Wanted, are accepted in this column.
RATES.—(Cash only.) Three lines, per insertion, One Rupee, Every additional line, Eight Annas. REPLIES will be sent "BEARING" unless amount to cover Postage is previously paid.

SECOND HAND PIANOS.—We have always on hand a collection of Sound Pianos that have been out on HIRE from time to time and are able to offer them CHEAP.—MARCKS & Co. Ld., Bombay and Poona.

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23	23 1	50 12	38 0	31 15	64 9	47 12	38 1	23
24	23 9	51 8	38 10	32 7	64 11	47 14	38 4	24
25	24 2	52 5	39 4	33 0	64 13	48 0	38 7	25
26	24 11	53 2	39 15	33 9	64 15	48 3	38 10	26
27	25 5	54 0	40 10	34 2	65 1	48 6	38 14	27
28	25 15	54 14	41 5	34 12	65 4	48 9	39 2	28
29	26 9	55 13	42 1	35 6	65 7	48 12	39 6	29
30	27 4	56 13	42 13	36 0	65 10	49 0	39 11	30
31	27 15	57 13	43 10	36 11	65 13	49 4	40 0	31
32	28 11	58 14	44 7	37 6	66 0	49 8	40 6	32
33	29 8	59 15	45 4	38 2	66 4	49 13	40 12	33
34	30 6	61 1	46 2	38 15	66 8	50 2	41 3	34
35	31 5	62 4	47 1	39 12	66 13	50 8	41 10	35
36	32 5	63 8	48 0	40 10	67 2	50 14	42 2	36
37	33 5	64 12	49 0	41 9	67 8	51 5	42 11	37
38	34 6	66 1	50 1	42 8	67 14	51 13	43 5	38
39	35 8	67 6	51 3	43 8	68 4	52 5	43 15	39
40	36 11	68 12	52 5	44 9	68 11	52 14	44 10	40
41	38 0	70 3	53 8	45 11	69 3	53 8	45 6	41
42	39 6	71 11	54 12	46 14	69 12	54 3	46 4	42
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Penang.	Sourabaya.	Yokohama.
Tbaiping.	Manila	Kobe.
Medan, Deli (Sumatra).	Cebu. (Philippines).	New York

The Corporation GRANT DRAFTS on the above Agencies and Branches; buy and receive for collection Bills of Exchange; issue Letters of Credits; and undertake general Banking business.

FIXED DEPOSITS

are received for TWELVE MONTHS at FOUR PER CENT per Annum. Rate for shorter periods may be ascertained on application.

JOHN STIVEN,
Agent.

Bombay Agency, Esplanade.

THE COMMERCIAL BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE—CALCUTTA.

BRANCHES:

Bombay, Karachi, Lahore, London, Madras, Rangoon and Rawal Pindi.

Sub-Branches:—Murree—(April to October) and Amritsar
Sub-Agencies:—Bangalore, Mooltan City and Lyallpore.

CAPITAL PAID-UP, Rs. 48,96,800.

RATES OF INTEREST ALLOWED ARE AS UNDER

STERLING DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS for home remittances, 4 per cent. per annum.

FIXED DEPOSITS—
9 to 12 months, 5 per cent. per annum.
2 years at 5½ " "

Special rates are given for SHORT PERIOD DEPOSITS which can be learnt on application.

Sums as small as Rs. 10 are received into the Bank's PRUDENTIAL FUND, bearing half-yearly compound interest at 5 per cent. per annum.

Cheques, Bills, Hoondees on Stations where the Bank has Branches and Currency Notes of any circle are collected and credited free of charge in the above interest Deposit Accounts

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are opened for sums of Rs. 100 and upwards and receive 2 per cent. per annum, upon the daily balances, provided a minimum daily balance of Rs. 50 is maintained.

Apply for Rules to Head Office or Branches,

W. MOIR,
Manager.

Bombay, 14th November, 1902.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL ...£1,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL £500,000
RESERVE FUND £4,25,000

HEAD OFFICE:
6 THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON, E. C.

BRANCHES:

Calcutta,	Delhi,	Cawnpore,	Kandy.
Lahore,	Bombay,	Colombo,	Tuticorin.
Amritsar,	Madras,	Mandalay,	Zanzibar.
Kurrachee,	Rangoon,	Newara Eiya,	Mombassa.
Steamer Point,	Aden.		

FIXED DEPOSITS.

The Bank receives DEPOSITS FIXED for one year and shorter periods, at Rates of Interest to be ascertained on application.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved Customers, and interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 100,000, but no Interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 10 half-yearly.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE payable in the principal Cities of Europe, India, China, and Australia purchased or collected,

DRAFTS are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the principal Cities of Europe and Australia. Remittances may be made by telegram.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares, and receives same for safe custody realising Interest and Dividends when due.

LOANS and CASH CREDITS granted on approved Securities.

ROBERT R. ROSS,
Manager.

BANK OF CALCUTTA, LIMITED.

CAPITAL.

Subscribed.....Rs. 15,00,000
Reserve Fund ..... „ 15,00,000
Uncalled Capital ..... „ 5,00,000

DIRECTORS.

Mr. D. YULE, Messrs. Andrew Yule & Co.
„ R. J. D. THOMAS, Messrs. J. Thomas & Co.
„ N. A. McLEOD, Messrs. McLeod & Co.
„ D. KING.

CREDITS granted on approved Security and every description of banking business transacted.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and 2 per cent. per annum allowed on the daily balance.

FIXED DEPOSITS received at the following rates of interest:—

	Per cent. Per Annum
For 3 Months	4
„ 6 Months	4½
„ 12 Months	5
„ 2 Years	5½

The Bank offers special facilities and advice to Constituents as to the purchase and sale of all Indian Securities, particularly the Shares and Debenture Stocks of Jute, Cotton, Tea, and Miscellaneous Industrial Companies.

The Bank is prepared to guarantee the principle and interest of Debentures on its approved lists on terms which may be ascertained on application. Absentee shareholders' and investors' interests carefully watched.

Orders executed on the London Stock Exchange through London Branch.

For further information apply to—

D. KING,
Agent,

Calcutta, 3rd February, 1903.

LONDON BRANCH:
19 GREAT WINCHESTER STREET E. C.

NEWSPAPER SUPPLY AGENCY,
7, HORNBY ROAD.
THIS AGENCY SUPPLIES
THE
BOMBAY DAILY PAPERS
FOR PERUSAL IN THE
MORNING AND NOON
AT MODERATE MONTHLY SUBSCRIPTION,
ALSO
HOME-PAPERS AND MAGAZINES.

Mofussil Residents are also supplied with Papers.
FOR TERMS APPLY TO
VINCENT AND COMPANY.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

LONDON, FEBRUARY 28.

SECURITIES—		
2½ per cent. Consols	£92 1/2	= Unchanged
2 per cent. Rentes	£100	= + 1/4
3½ per cent. Indian Sterling Loan	£107 1/2	= Unchanged
3½ per cent. Indian Enfaced Rupee Paper	£26	= „
SILVER—		
Spot in London	22 1/8	= „
2 months hence	22 1/16	= „
Spot in New York	48	= „
EXCHANGES—		
Paris Cheques	25'16	= „
Berlin „	20'42	= + 1/4
New York Demand	4'87 3/8	= Unchanged
DISCOUNTS—		
Bank of England	4 pr ct	= „
3 months sight Bank Bills	3 1/2 pr ct	= „
6 „ „ „ „	3 3/8 pr ct	= „
3 months sight Fine Trade Bills	3 7/8 pr ct	= „
6 months sight Fine Trade Bills	3 7/8 pr ct	= „
INTEREST—		
Day to-day loans	3 5/8 pr ct	= + 3/8
7 day market loans	3 3/4 pr ct	= + 1/8

Rubber.—Para Rubber, 3s. 9d.
Coffee in New York 5 5-8.

In Liverpool.—

Cotton Market closed quiet. Surats quiet. Manchester firm. Total sales 6,000. Spot 5'46 plus 6. Sold on speculation and for Export 500. Imports 4,000. Arrivals closed quiet.

Feb.-Mar.	Mar.-Apl.	Apl.-May.	May-June.
5'30 +5	5'30 +5	5'31 +5	5'33 +5

June-July	July.-Aug.	Aug.-Sept.	Sept.-Oct.	Oct.-Nov.
5'33 +5	5'32 +5	5'21 +5	4'89 +4	4'67 +4

In New York—

Receipts at the Port	21,000 bales.
Do. last year	14,000 „
Exports to Great Britain	48,000 „
„ Continent	12,000 „
Mid-Upiands	10'25
Futures, month of March	10'11—3
Do. do. July	9'34—4

In New Orleans—

Spot	9 7-8
Futures month of May	9'90 — 8
Do. August	9'68 — 7
Tone at close	steady.
Total visible supply	3,330,000 bales.
„ of which is East Indian,	193,000 „
„ stock in London	7,000 „
„ Quantity in sight	8,330,000 „

Arrivals of Cotton, Wheat and Seeds into Bombay during the 24 hours ending at 6 p.m., on Saturday, 28th February 1903:—

Cotton	14,324 bales.
Wheat	19,556 cwts.
Linseed	10,051 „
Rape, Rai and Mustardseeds	520 „
Gingelly seed	17,559 „
Poppyseed	95 „
Groundnuts	1,033 „
Castorseed	7,886 „
Rice	3,100 „
Myrabollams	1,579 „
Cottonseed	2,355 „

IMPORTS OF TREASURE.

Gold Bullion Rs. 6,21,409 ex s.s Caledonia from London
Gold Coin Rs. 1,12,500 do. do.
Silver Bullion Rs. 7,71,166 do. do.

BOMBAY, MONDAY, MARCH 2.

EXCHANGE—Tone steady.

Bank T. T.	1s. 4 3-32d.
Bank Demand	1s 4 1-8d.
Credit Bills 3 Months Sight D. A.	1s. 4 5-16d
Do 6 do do	1s. 4 7-16d
French Francs 3 do do	171
Marks 3 do do	139 1-4
Hongkong 30 Days' Sight	115 1-2
Shanghai 30 do do	158
Japan 30 do do	149 1-2

GOVERNMENT PAPER—3 1-2 percent—Tone steady.

Cash	Rs. 98 6 to 98-7
1st Settlement	Re. 98 10

Money Market—Tone firm.

BANK RATE—

Bank of England since 2nd October		4 per cent
Bank of Bombay	do. 19th February	8 do.
Bank of Bengal	do. 19th do.	8 do.
Bank of Madras	do. 10th do.	8 do.

SEEDS.

	Rs. a.	Rs. a.
Linseed.—Tone steady		
Ready	7 6	
Forward April-May	7 6	
Rapeseed.—Tone quiet.		
Brown Cawnpore Ready	5 6	
Yellow Cawnpore Ready	5 10	to 5 11
Do. Gujarat Forward, April-May	6 3	
Poppyseed.—Tone quiet.		
Ready	7 10	
Forward April-May steady	7 4	
Castorseed—Tone steady.		
Ready	22 7	
Forward April-May.	23 0	to 23 4
Groundnuts—Tone quiet.		
Ready	34 0	to 34 4
Gingellyseed.—Tone quiet,		
15 per cent. Mxd. Ready	33 0	
25 „ „ „	32 0	
50 „ „ „	31 0	
Black Kutnee „ „	29 8	

LIVERPOOL OPENING TELEGRAM.

Tone	Easier.
Estimated sales	12,000
Total imports	3,000

Feb.-March	March-April.	Apl.-May	May June.
5'22 —8	5-24 —7	5-26 —7	5'26 —7

June-July	July-Aug.	Aug.-Sept.	Sep.-Oct	Oct.-Nov.
5'25 —7	5-26 —6	5-14 —7	4'82 —7	4'63 —4

Nov-Dec.
4'57

COTTON.—The market remains steady, and there is a moderate off take at Colaba by exporters to Japan and Europe. The Sutta market is firm and prices have advanced Re. 1 to Rs. 2.

Official quotations of the Bombay Cotton Trade Association Limited:—

Bengals H. G. (Ry. terms)	173	162	...	25 March
Bengals M. G. (Ry. term)	182	172	...	do.
Sind-Punjab (M. G)	182	174	...	do.
Behati M. G	191	184	...	do.
Khandesh M. G.	...	177	169	do.
Damangaum Poolgaum MG.	198	190	...	do.
Broach M. G.	207	197	...	25 May.
Bhownugger M G	204	194	180	do
Do H. G.	...	...	220	do.
S.-G. Dharwar	...	...	206	do.
Westerns	...	...	...	do.

The following changes appear in the Bank of Bombay statement dated 21st February compared with the previous week:—

LIABILITIES.

Public Deposits	Rs. 6,69,399	Increase
Other Deposits	1,32,757	Increase
Sundries	43,882	Increase
ASSETS.		
Government Securities	66,391	Decrease
Other Authorized Securities	13,970	Decrease
Credits on Securities	403,520	Increase
Loans do.	164,004	Increase
Bills discounted & purchased	951,180	Decrease
Balance with other Banks	70,503	Increase
Sundries	24,067	Increase
Cash	2,74,041	Decrease

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, FEBRUARY 28.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed quiet.
Surats quiet
The Manchester Market has been firm.

2 3-4 per cent. Consols	92 1-2
3 per cent Rentes	100
3 1-2 per cent. Sterling Loan	107 1-2
3 1-2 per cent. Rupee Papers	93
Bar Silver	22 1-8

BANK OF BOMBAY.

THE following is the statement of the affairs of the Bank of Bombay for the week ending the 28th February, as compared with the statement of the 21st February:—

LIABILITIES	Feb. 21. Rs.	Feb. 28. Rs.
Capital	1,00,00,000	1,00,00,000
Reserve Fund	79,00,000	79,00,000
Public Deposits at Head Office	58,17,232	59,74,631
Public Deposits at Branches	33,84,946	47,07,009
Other Deposits	5,21,54,535	5,23,07,292
Post Bills	11,767	11,192
Credits undrawn	12,14,850	12,58,732
Rs.	8,04,93,369	8,13,48,823
ASSETS.		
Government Securities	87,48,227	86,81,736
Other authorised Securities	8,33,492	8,19,922
Credits on Govt. and other authorise Securities	76,59,114	80,65,634
Loans do. do.	1,21,80,132	1,38,20,996
Bills discounted and purchased	3,24,10,479	3,14,59,299
Dead Stock	4,11,204	4,11,204
Stamps and Stationery	4,006	3,882
Balances with other Banks	3,08,630	3,79,138
Sundries	91,441	1,15,508
Cash	1,78,46,395	1,75,92,364
Rs.	8,04,93,369	8,13,48,823

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE Charge for ANNOUNCEMENTS OF BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, DEATH and MEMORIAM Notices (which must be authenticated by the name and address of the sender) is Rs. 1, for six lines or less, and 8 as. for every additional line CASH strictly in ADVANCE.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTH.

MALLITTE—February 25, at Naini Tal, prematurely, the wife of George E Mallitte, of a daughter (Synee), who only survived two hours.

DEATHS.

GREER—January 10, James (sonny), the eldest son of Mr and Mrs James Greer the Yorkshire Regiment, aged 20 years, 5 months and 7 days.

WOOD—February 25, at the Station Hospital, Calcutta, of abscess on the liver, Andrew (Billy) Colpoys Wood, 2nd Duke of Wellington's Regiment, dearly loved husband of Mabel Colpoys Wood, and youngest son of Rev Andrew Wood, of Great Ponton, Lincolnshire.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Sun rises, 6h. 19m. Sun sets, 6h. 6m., High water 1-36m., 2-6s. Low water, 7-33m., 7-39s.
Chamber of Commerce, ballot for two Elective Trustees of the Port.
Meeting in the Town Hall re proposed new Cathedral for Bombay, 5-30 p. m.
Distribution of Prizes by H. E. the Governor at the School of Art.

BOMBAY NATIVE DISPENSARY.—Head branch statement for February: Daily average attendance, 225; admissions, 1,840; prevailing diseases fevers and catarrhal diseases.

PRINCE'S DOCK.—The steamer Reichstag entered the dock on Saturday, the steamer Stanley Hall on Sunday and the steamer Ballaarat yesterday. The steamer Wharfdale left on Saturday.

VICTORIA DOCK.—The steamers Coromandel and Kalibia entered the dock on Sunday and the Courtfield yesterday. The steamer Imperatrix left on Sunday.

PRARTHANA MANDIR.—Babu Bipin Chandra Pal will deliver a lecture in English at the local Prarthana Mandir and Girgaum, at 5 30 this evening on "The Brahma Samaj—Facts and Fallacies." All are cordially invited.

DEPARTURE OF A NATIVE CHIEF.—H. H Sir Shahu Chhatrapati, G. C. S. I. Maharaja of Kolhapore, accompanied by his brother the Chief of Kagal and attended by twenty three followers, left Bombay on Sunday from the Byculla station for Kolhapore.

BHOWNAGAR NOTES.—Our Bhownagar correspondent writes: His Highness the Thakore Saheb of Bhownagar left at 10 p.m., on the 28th ultimo, in a special train for Rajkote to witness the horse races and other sports. The Rana of Porbander also left on the 29th in a special train. The Thakore Saheb will arrive on the morning of 2nd instant.—The hot weather has made its appearance this side.

POSTAL NOTICES.—Mails for Karachi and other places in Sindh per extra s. s. Henzada, will be closed at the General Post Office at 8 a. m. on Wednesday, the 4th instant.—Mails for Lamu, Mombass, Ibo, Chindi, Daresalam, Zanzibar, per extra s. s. Palisla, will be closed at the General Post Office at 9 a. m. on Friday, the 5th instant.

CHARGE AGAINST A EUROPEAN.—Yesterday morning at the Esplanade Police Court before Mr. Karsondas Chhabildas, Third Presidency Magistrate, Inspector Morris charged A. H. Bunnell, a European, with the theft of a cheque for Rs. 221 and with cheating and forgery, alleged to have been committed at Delhi. The Magistrate ordered the accused to be sent to Delhi where the offences had been alleged to have been committed.

THEFT IN A COTTON WAREHOUSE.—At the Esplanade Police Court yesterday, before Mr. Karsondas Chhabildas, Third Presidency Magistrate, Inspector Sullivan charged Govind Balu, a Hindu, with the theft of cotton valued at Rs 5 from the wareh use of Messrs. Bruel and Company at Colaba. It appeared that complaint had been lodged before the police of frequent thefts of cotton in the Cotton Green, and special watch was therefore kept at the Cotton Green. On the evening of the 26th instant the accused was found taking out cotton from the bales heaped in the Cotton Green at Colaba. He was detected making a parcel of the cotton and throwing it over the wall in the adjoining compound where he lived. The Magistrate sentenced him to three months' rigorous imprisonment.

RATANSI MULJI CHARITABLE DISPENSARY.—During the month of February 1903 the number of Hindu patients treated in this dispensary was 2,708. The number of new admissions was 510, classified as stated below:—

Castes.	Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.
Bhattias	9	8	9	26
Vanias	62	62	11	83
Brahmins	57	9	15	81
Lohanas	7	5	9	21
Other castes	191	35	73	299
Total	326	66	116	519

The average daily attendance was 97.

ENTERTAINMENT BY THE RIPON MUSIC CLUB.—The members of the Ripon Music Club gave a successful entertainment at the Novelty Theatre on Saturday evening under the patronage and in the presence of Sir Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy, Bart. Among others present were Sir Bhalchandar, Sir Harkisondass, Mr. Pallroz Hosung Dastoor, Mr. Heerjeebhoy Parakh, and Mr. J. B. Petit. The house was crowded in the main by Parsee families. The Parsee Baronet on arrival was received by the Honorary Secretary and the proprietor of the Club and was greeted with applause. Every one of the players sustained their parts admirably. The song rendered by the Oostad of the Club was much applauded, and when the special song in honour of Sir Jamsetjee was given by a couple of members with the showering of flowers on him and his daughter from a basket artistically arranged the house applauded enthusiastically. Mrs. Vatcha garlanded Sir Jamsetjee and his daughter, and the other distinguished personages were presented with handsome bouquets.

DACOITS ARMED WITH SWORDS.

MR. DAYARAM GIDUMAL, Sessions Judge of Khandesh, in December last, convicted Raising Walad Jatia of dacoity and sentenced him to rigorous imprisonment for five years. An appeal by the accused was heard at the High Court on Thursday before the Hon. Mr. Justice Crowe and the Hon. Mr. Justice Chandavarkar.

The Sessions Judge, in his finding, remarked that the case was a very clear one. The evidence proved that nine Bhils, armed with swords, bows, and arrows, committed the dacoity: that Barla Bhil tracked them, and with the help of the Patel of Bajli and others the house of Ratnya, one of the dacoits, was searched, and part of the missing property was found. Ratnya then made a clear breast of it, and the other eight men were at once sent for including the accused, and they produced their respective shares of the property, except one man who said he had eaten it up. The accused and six others ran away when the Patels were making arrests, and the accused was arrested after nearly a year. He had next to nothing to say in explanation; and his statement before the Magistrate was itself a half confession. The Sessions Judge, concurring with the assessors, convicted the accused and sentenced him to rigorous imprisonment for five years.

Their lordships, on looking at all the circumstance of the case, dismissed the appeal.

THANA RAILWAY PASSENGER'S ASSOCIATION.

A MEETING of the Thana Railway Passengers' Association was held on Sunday in the Shivajee Theatre at Thana under the presidentship of Mr. Nowrojee Jamsetjee Antia.

The Secretary, Assistant Secretary, and the Managing Committee were elected.

The meeting considered the suggestions to be submitted to the Traffic Manager of the G. I. P. Railway Co, who has always been kind enough to pay attention to the proposals of the Association. A vote of thanks to the President terminated the proceedings.

"PEARLS IN THE MOUTH."—White and sound teeth, healthy gums, and fragrant breath can only be obtained by the daily use of ROWLAND'S ODONTO. It tradicates tartar from the teeth, removes spots of incipient decay, and polishes and preserves the enamel to which it imparts a pearl-like whiteness. Sold by Stores and Chemists. Ask for ROWLAND'S ODONTO.

A COMMERCIAL SUIT.

THE Hon. Mr. Justice Tyebjee, presiding at the High Court yesterday heard the suit brought by Messrs. Greaves, Cotton and Co. against Darabsha Rustomjee Shroff and others. The plaintiffs prayed that the defendants may be decreed to pay to them the sum of Rs. 23,507-3-10, together with interest thereon from the 27th day of March, 1902. The Hon. Mr. Scott and Mr. Kirkpatrick, instructed by Messrs. Smetham, Byrne, and Noble, appeared for the plaintiffs; and Mr. Raikes and Mr. Lowndes, instructed by Messrs. Ardasir, Hormusjee, Dinsha, and Co., appeared for the first defendant.

For the plaintiffs it was stated that, by several indents dated in June and July, 1899, the defendants ordered through them 25 bales each of 50 pieces, 48 inches, 39 yards, of grey shirtings at 4s. 10d per piece, and 25 bales, each containing 50 pieces, 48 inches, 39 yards, of grey shirtings at 4s. 10d per piece, free Bombay harbour shipments in two monthly lots, first in November or earlier and second in January or earlier, respectively, which periods were afterwards extended, subject to the terms and conditions in the indents contained. By another indent dated in January, 1900, the defendants ordered on similar terms 100 bales each of 50 pieces, 48 inches, 39 yards, of grey shirtings at 5s. per piece, and 25 bales each containing 50 pieces, 48 inches, 39 yards, at 4s. 10d. per piece. By further indents dated in January, 1900, the defendants ordered on similar terms 100 more bales of grey shirtings: in February 1900, 50 bales of grey shirtings; in the same month, 150 cases of white mulls; in July 1900, 5 cases of grey shirtings; in August 1900, 20 bales of grey shirtings, 10 bales of grey jaconets, 45 bales of grey jaccorets, etc. The goods indented for duly arrived; but the defendants, although frequently pressed to pay for and take delivery of the same, only took delivery of 511 packages out of 691 packages, leaving a balance of 180 packages still to be delivered. Plaintiffs made demands and warned the defendants that they would sell the remaining goods, holding the defendants responsible for all losses and expenses incurred. Defendants failed to take delivery. Eventually the goods were sold on the 22nd February, 1902, and realised Rs. 52,052-12-11, showing a loss of Rs. 23,507-3-10, which the defendants had failed to pay. The indents and contracts were signed in Bombay, the defendants carry on business in Bombay, and the whole cause of action had arisen within the jurisdiction of the Court.

In his written statement, the first defendant denied that the plaintiffs were entitled to the relief claimed, and that the suit should be as against him dismissed with costs. By a partnership agreement this def endant was a member of the firm of Purshotam Dharamsey from 3rd to 18th November 1899, on which latter date the partnership agreement was cancelled by consent of the defendant and his partners. During the aforesaid period this defendant was merely a dormant partner in the firm, and never attended to any business of the firm except that he advanced monies to the firm, which, after his retirement, remained on deposit at interest therein. The plaintiffs never gave credit to the firm on the faith of this defendant being a partner therein, for it was not known to them that he was a partner. He, therefore, submitted that he could not be held liable to the plaintiffs in respect of any dealings or transactions entered into by the firm after the 18th November, 1899. This defendant believed that there was nothing now due from the firm in respect of any dealings or transactions entered into prior to the 18th November, 1899. The first two contracts between the plaintiffs and the firm were in effect cancelled with the consent of the plaintiffs, and new contracts were substituted after this defendant had retired from the firm, and he submitted that he was not liable in respect of any monies that may now be owing to plaintiffs in respect of such new contracts. The other defendants had become insolvents.

His lordship, after hearing evidence and the arguments of counsel, reserved his decision.

MASONIC BALL AT AHMEDABAD.

THE Masonic Ball which was held on the 27th ultimo at Hatising's Wadi, Ahmedabad, in honor of Right Wor. Brother Dr. B. H Nanavatty, F.R.C.S., the newly installed Master of Lodge Salem, was a great success. The hall was tastefully and elegantly decorated with evergreens, flags, etc, whilst the banner of the Lodge was fixed in a conspicuous part of the room which was brilliantly illuminated with incandescent arc lights. Rt. Wor Bro Dr. Nanavatty, who is extremely popular amongst the brethren and held in great esteem and respect by the public in general, was received by the members of the Craft with full masonic honours. There was a large and representative gathering which included many European, Parsee, and a few Hindu ladies, though none of the last two took any part in the dance, the guests numbering 150. Dancing was kept up with spirit till the early hours of the morning to the enlivening strains of the Band of the 9th Bombay Infantry. Among those present were Colonels, Clarkson, and Anderson, Captains Paymaster and Ogilvie, Dr. Mrs., and Miss Nanavatty, Mr. and Mrs. S. Tongi, Mr. and Mrs. Knowles and many leading Hindu gentlemen of the city. At about midnight the guests adjourned to an anti-room where sumptuous and lavish refreshments were provided for them, and at a late hour they departed after cordially thanking Rt. Wor. Bro Dr. Nanavatty; Wor. Bro Tongi and other officers, for their genial hospitality and pronouncing the ball a very great success. The Ball Committee which consisted of Rt. Wor. Bros Mbento, Nanavatty, Wakile, and Bros Tongi and Knowles were accorded a cordial vote of thanks for the great pains they had taken to make the functions so successful.

THE WEATHER.

(BY TELEGRAPH.)

SIMLA, MARCH 2.

Monday.—The barometer has fallen very rapidly in Baluchistan, briskly in south-west Punjab, Sind and Cutch and a depression has entered north-west India from the west and is giving light to moderate cloud in the Punjab. Light falls of snow and rain are reported from Kashmir, a small depression lying now in central Bengal has given light shower in Assam and cloud has increased in the north east of India. Temperature has fallen irregularly in north-west India but the mean temperature of the past day was still in considerable to very large excess in the Punjab, Rajputana, United Provinces and Satpuras. The highest temperature recorded yesterday, was 103 degrees at Cuddapah.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 8 A.M. ON MONDAY, THE 2ND MARCH.

SUMMARY.

Pressure shows a brisk fall in Sind, Cutch and at Akola and slight changes elsewhere. Pressure is about normal over the country lying to the south of Latitude 16° and from about half a tenth to about two-tenths of an inch below to its north.

Winds are very variable in direction and the force has been fresh to strong in Cutch and at Ratnagiri

Temperature.—Both the day and night temperature exceeds normal in almost all places, more especially in Berar, the Central Provinces, Central India, the Punjab, the United Provinces and Rajputana where the excess is considerable. The maximum ranged from 103° at Cuddapah to 78° at Veraval and the minimum from 50° at Jacobabad to 74° at Cochin.

Cloud and Humidity.—The sky is cloudy to overcast at Mangalore, Bombay, Ahmednagar, Belgaum, Goa, Cochin and Colombo. Humidity changes are irregular and unimportant.

Rain amounting to about an inch fell at Cochin.

Weather.—A depression seems to exist to the north-west of Jacobabad and weather all over the country lying to the north of Latitude 22° is in an unsettled condition.

E. A. KENYON,
Meteorological Reporter for Western India.

THE CITY MORTALITY.

THE Municipal Office returns for the twenty-four hours ending at 6 a.m. yesterday give the following results:—

Wards.	Plague. Attacks.	Deaths.	Death (from all causes)
A Upper Middle and Lower Colaba, Fort Northern, Fort Southern and Esplanade	8	4	11
B Mandvi, Chukla, Umarkhadi and Dongri	24	25	46
C Market, Dhobi Talao, Kamathwadi, Bhuleshwar, Khara Talao and Kumbharwada	4	49	63
D Khetwadi, Girgaum, Chowpatty, Walkeshwar and Mahalaxmi	35	23	33
E Mazagon, Tarwadi, Jacob Nagpada, Kamathipura, Tardeo, Pyculla and Nesbit Nagpada	46	41	58
F Parel, Sewree and Sion	7	15	21
G Mahim and Worlee	20	17	22
Water Division	1	0	0
Non-resident and Unknown	0	0	0
Hospitals	9	23	39
Total	183	203	293
Total plague deaths to date	245,859	107,594	
Same date last year	142	129	248

IS PLAGUE INFECTIOUS AND CONTAGIOUS?

SEQUEL TO WORLI INCIDENT.

BEFORE Mr. P. H. Dastur, Second Presidency Magistrate, at the Mazagon Police Court, yesterday, Inspector Coxen prosecuted Dhondoo Narayen, Narayen Ramjee and Tookaram Govind, all Hindus, on a charge of doing a negligent act likely to spread plague, and thereby committing an offence under section 269 of the Indian Penal Code. Mr. Asbury, pleader, defended the accused.

Sub-Inspector Gough in his evidence said on the night of the 27th ultimo he saw the first and third accused in a hack victoria with a sick man, who was covered with a blanket. The second accused was walking with the vehicle. On seeing the witness the second accused shouted out 'Sahib is coming," and the third accused immediately got down and walked off. The first accused also jumped out and helped the sick man out of the conveyance. The sickman was subsequently examined by Dr. Ramrao, a qualified medical man and Sub-Registrar.

Dr. Ramrao in his evidence deposed that he examined the man on the night in question, but was not certain at the time whether the patient had been suffering from plague. The following morning the witness again examined him and found it to be a case of plague. The witness was of opinion that plague was both infectious and contagious. The witness was not a graduate of any university. If a plague patient was driven in a victoria, it was possible in the opinion of the witness that germs might remain there and infect others.

The Magistrate, in giving his decision, observed that the accused drove a plague patient to Worli Pakhady Road, where the woman possessed by Goddess Kali lived. The facts were admitted, but it was contended that the accused did not know that the patient was suffering from plague; he had only fever. The doctor who examined the patient was himself doubtful about the nature of the disease. Further it was not proved satisfactorily that plague would be spread by plague patients being carried in a victoria. Supposing it was disinfected afterwards, was there any chance of other people catching the disease; moreover it must be proved that the accused knew or had reason to believe that their act was calculated to spread an infectious disease. With so much controversy amongst medical men about whether plague was infectious or contagious or both, how could the court presume such a knowledge on the part of the ignorant persons like the accused? The proper course in such cases, the Magistrate held, was to proceed under certain sections of the Municipal Act. The Magistrate under the circumstances held the charge not proved and ordered the accused to be acquitted.

Ibrahim Ali and five others were then charged with a similar offence. Mr. C. J. Mistry, pleader, defended the accused. The charge was withdrawn by the police, in anticipation of further proceedings being instituted later on against the accused under the Municipal Act.

THE PLAGUE "GODDESS" OF WORLI.

THE woman Bhagirthi, the plague "Goddess," has removed her residence from Worli Pakhady Road to a spacious piece of open ground at Koliwada, belonging to the family of the late Mr. Virjivandas Madhavdas. Large crowds of people assembled on the plain yesterday evening, but according to the police, report, it caused no obstruction to the traffic or inconvenience to the public as her new abode is situated at some distance from the pubic thoroughfares. Amongst the persons who visited Bhagirthi yesterday at her new residence was a woman named Rai, wife of a Hindoo cobbler who lives in Conderia Street, Bellasis Road. Whilst there Rai alleged that she became possessed of a Devi (spirit) and on her return home large crowds of people followed her, causing obstruction to traffic. In the confusion, a boy and a woman were knocked down on the road and severely injured. Inspector Barker charged Rai woman before Mr. J. W. S. Dracup, at the Mazagon Police Court, with causing obstruction. The case was remanded.

A FRAUDULENT MANAGER.

AT the Esplanade Police Court, yesterday, Mr. Karsondas Chhabildas, Third Presidency Magistrate, disposed of the case in which Mr. McLeod, Official Assignee, charged Vinayak Narayan Bhate with criminal breach of trust in respect of property consisting of types, type cases, rollers, etc. belonging to the Gurakhi Printing Press, of which he was appointed manager by Mr. McLeod. The facts of the case have been reported.

The Magistrate, after recapitulating the evidence, said that the dishonest intention of the accused had been made clear from the fact of his concealing from Mr. McLeod or his clerk, as well as from Mr. Framjee, the existence of the Kandawadi room, as well as from the fact of his telling Mr. Framji that the property at the Cowasjee Patel Tank premises was all the property of the press, as well as by his surreptitiously removing the property from the Cowasji Patel Tank Road premises to the Kandawadi room. The accused might have come into possession of some of the property innocently, but it was quite clear from the evidence that there was a change of intention with regard to the property found at Kandawadi, by which his retention of that property had been unlawful and fraudulent. His dishonest intention being shown by the circumstances disclosed in the evidence before him, he convicted him and sentenced him to pay a fine of Rs. 300, in default, to undergo three months' rigorous imprisonment. The property recovered was ordered to be returned to the receiver and Rs. 150 out of the fine, if recovered, were ordered to be paid to the receiver as compensation.

APPEAL FROM A PRESIDENCY MAGISTRATE'S DECISION.

MR. KURSONDAS CHHABILDAS, Third Presidency Magistrate, in January last, convicted Batchoo Babamia Shaik of voluntarily causing grievous hurt and abetting voluntarily causing hurt, and sentenced him to twelve months' rigorous imprisonment and a fine of Rs. 100, or in default further rigorous

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*** All communications intended for publication in our columns should be addressed to THE EDITOR and not to any individual member of the staff.

The Bombay Gazette

TUESDAY, MARCH 3, 1903.

THE FRICTION IN THE GRENADIERS.

AFTER a careful perusal of the correspondence regarding the case of ragging in the Grenadier Guards we imagine most people will come to the conclusion that Lord Roberts acted wisely in taking the course he did. The Subaltern's Court-martial has deteriorated into savagery, and Commanding Officers, instead of endeavouring to keep it within rational limits or at least discreetly closing their eyes to it, have countenanced and encouraged it. The burlesque court-martial has, therefore, become a power for mischief. Admiral Cochrane's letter demands the most serious attention, not merely because of the high position that officer holds, but inasmuch as his gunroom experiences in by-gone years cannot but have taught him how far the interests of discipline demand the rigorous dealing with refractory or "rancour" youngsters shall go. The conduct revealed by Admiral Cochrane descends below that standard and cannot but be described as blackguardly. Admiral Cochrane's nephew, the officer whose ill-treatment gave rise to the present controversy, entered the army from the University. He took his calling seriously—indeed it will be remembered that the men who received commissions direct from the universities almost invariably did—and having passed in signalling with merit was selected as Staff Signalling Officer for the Home District. From this it may be gathered that he was in every respect a smart and efficient officer. Desiring short leave he applied to the Chieff Staff Officer under whom he was serving. Had he been a Sandhurst Cadet he might have known that it was desirable, if not actually necessary, also to ask leave of the Officer Commanding his regiment. This formality he unfortunately omitted to comply with. In the opinion of most people a courteous communication drawing attention to the point would seem to have been called for. But no; Colonel Kinloch was a believer in the "fortiter in re" rather than the "suaviter in modo." He recalled the subaltern, reprimanded him, and finally told him that he would be handed over to the senior subaltern. His action was as brutal as it was contemptible, and the young subaltern, Leveson-Gower, by name, showed greater discretion than his Chief by asking to see General Trotter on whose staff he was serving. But the General did not interfere with Colonel Kinloch's decision, probably unaware of all it meant. The young officer was subjected to indignities at the hands of a band of young ruffians who would doubtless have been similarly dealt with had they ignored their commanding officer's action.

Leveson-Gower returned to regimental duty, and was subjected to further persecution before Lord Roberts was appealed to, and we rejoice to find that he rose to the occasion. He has been frequently accused of pandering to highly-placed personages, but on this occasion at all events he did not lay himself open to misrepresentation. He erred on the side of mercy if at all by permitting Colonel Kinloch to go on half-pay. The aim of reformers and of the Government is to secure the services of the best and smartest men possible for the Army, men who will take an interest in their profession; yet we find their very keenness construed into an offence. The case under this category which came to light at Windsor was if anything a trifle more serious than the present one. And commanding officers who are so indolent or indifferent as to permit malpractices of the description complained of to take place should be fired out of the service without compunction, forfeiture of pension following. If the service is to be made popular and attractive to suitable men the possibility of their lives being made a burden to them by gilded slackers must be provided against at all costs. It is clear that although one or two discrepancies may appear in the statements which have found their way into print, Leveson-Gower for what was at the worst a trifling error of judgment was systematically and mercilessly "bully-ragged" and persecuted in a singulary contemptible and vindictive manner. We are glad to find that the Commander-in-Chief has determined to discountenance any offence or any procedure which can possibly militate against the reform and improvement of the military service. We are only sorry that he did not take more severe measures than was the case and remove three or four others to the half-pay list, or further. What more suitable treatment than that to the field officers who declared that an appeal to the Commander-in-Chief amounted to mutiny? The incident is a reproach to the service, and Admiral Cochrane deserves the thanks of Parliament for having brought forward the grievance in such a manner that the most effectual means for its redress may be adopted.

Mr. Bromley-Davenport makes a feeble effort to defend his brother-in-law, Colonel Kinloch, from the charges preferred by Admiral Cochrane—an attempt so feeble as only to bear upon it its own denunciation. Admiral Cochrane is prepared to substantiate every word he has written, if necessary on oath. The Marquess of Queensbury in an interview suggested as the remedy for such a case the disbandment of the regiment, and he regretted the singular lack of courage or force of character in all the parties concerned. "Surely," says he, "a poker, a champagne bottle, or some other weighty object wielded by one or more of them would have scattered or marked the remainder." Almost the sporting Marquess persuades us to agree with him, not as regards the disbanding of the regiment as fine as any in the service. We would modify that portion of his prescription to the cashiering of every officer who took an active part in the brutalities practiced on the subalterns who are referred to in Admiral Cochrane's letter and any other case which may come to light. Resort to a poker or any other weapon of defence might have serious consequences besides stopping "ragging," consequences which would prove very disagreeable to the wielder of the weapon. In the interests of the Army, however, it would be worth it, for it is evident that the gentlemanly tone which has pervaded the military service is greatly in danger of deterioration. It is absurd to plead that Colonel Kinloch was ignorant of the treatment to which the subalterns would treat their comrade, for Dr. Miller Maguire, the well-known coach, was fully aware of it, and gave it out on his own authority that there are at the present time seven officers of the Grenadier Guards who can be imprisoned for two years at least at the suit of the Master of Belhaven or Mr. Leveson-Gower for violent and aggravated assault. In the interests of the service we trust proceedings will be taken against each one of those officers as well as those who connived at it. It would cost every one of them his commission. But it is high time severe measures were taken. Ragging and blackguardism are practically one and the same thing, and both should be unknown in the British Army.

THE PROPOSED NEW CATHEDRAL.

THIS evening the Bishop of Bombay will preside over a meeting to be held in the Durbar-room at the Town Hall for the purpose of discussing the desirability of building a new Cathedral. His Lordship will open the proceedings by explaining the scheme, and an expression of opinion will then be invited. Apropos of the movement, it may be well to state that the erection of the present building was first commenced in 1669 (eight years after the cession of Bombay to the British) from a design by Mr. George Oxinden. The work was, however, abandoned for 30 years even though the walls had been raised fifteen feet high. During this time "services" were held in an upper room of Bombay Castle, at one of which Mr. Cobbe (who was then Chaplain), in the course of an eloquent sermon, aroused the slumbering Christians by asking "Hath there any one yet returned home from this place in peace to enjoy the blessings of his native land, and the fruits of his labours since the time that the House of God hath lain waste?" Cobbe's expostutations gained the day. Contributions came in from all sides, and the Christians of 1718, on Christmas Day, saw the opening of the new church, the then Governor and his Council being present, as also all the European inhabitants. A salute was fired in honour of the occasion, and every man, woman, and child of Anglo-Saxon blood was invited to a great feast in the Castle. The foundation stone had been laid in November, 1715. In the year 1814 Bombay was created an Archdeaconry of Calcutta, the first archdeacon being the Rev. G. Barnes. St. Thomas' Church was consecrated by Bishop Middleton in June, 1816, and finally raised to the dignity and status of a Cathedral in 1835, when Bombay was made a Bishopric. Up to 1860 the Cathedral was very much the same as it had been from 1816, save that the present tower was completed in 1835, at a cost of Rs. 16,000, to commemorate Bombay being raised to an episcopal see. The original steeple ended in a kind of lantern. The clock cost 500 guineas, which was raised by subscription. There was no chancel, only a small apse at the end, which was so crowded with monuments that there was hardly room for the clergy to officiate at the altar. The Bishop's throne was at the south-east corner of the apse. The pulpit, about half way up the second pillar from the east on the left side of the middle aisle, was faced by a raised seat opposite it for the Governor, with a sounding board over it to match that over the pulpit, while in a square pew below the pulpit were two small desks—one for prayers the other for the lessons. At the west end was a gallery containing an ancient organ and seats for the Sunday-school children. The pews throughout the Cathedral were formed by high railings, while on either side of the chancel apse were rows of low seats, used by the children of what are now the Byculla schools. This order of things succumbed to successive alterations which the Rev. W. K. Fletcher, Senior Chaplain at the time, was mainly instrumental in setting on foot. Following up alterations made in the three previous years, and taking advantage of the rapidly increasing wealth of Bombay, he put forward a scheme for rebuilding the Cathedral, and a commencement was at once made of the chancel and organ chamber, the first stone being laid by Sir Bartle Frere. The present magnificent organ was then ordered from England at a cost of Rs. 15,000. The work, however, received a considerable check owing to the financial crisis of 1866, but improvements added at one time and another have made the Cathedral what it is. Those who know it now would find it hard to realise that as lately as 1816 its floors were cow-dunged, and its windows glazed with pearl oyster shells. Bishop Douglas procured plans for the fittings of the new chancel. The interior view of the Cathedral looking east from the western porch is very impressive. The bell, which is half way up the steeple, was the gift of Governor Boome. It was cast in Bombay, and has been in use over 180 years. A duty of one-half per cent. was formerly levied on all goods imported into the Island for the purpose of keeping the fabric in repair. It may be added that witches were publicly whipped at the Cathedral doors. There is a chalice in the vestry bearing the inscription: "The gift of the Greenland Merchants of the City of York, 1632." As to how this chalice first came over history is silent. There is also a valuable library of theological works, a large proportion of which were presented to the diocese by the University of Oxford. The fountain near the western entrance was the gift of the late Sir Cawasjee Jehanghir Readymoney. It cost Rs. 7,000.

THE EULOGY OF LORD CURZON.

LORD CURZON is a brilliant man, a distinguished statesman, and he has been an able Viceroy of India. But now that the end of his Viceroyalty is within sight, he may well ask himself what injury he has done his friends that they should pour out upon him the viscid sweetness of their over saccharine praise? It began with Lord George Hamilton, who hailed Lord Curzon as the coming Premier of England. It was continued by Sir Hugh Barnes, who with his knighthood and other honours fresh upon him acclaimed his Excellency as the greatest Viceroy India had ever known. The wonder is that Sir Hugh in his adulation or generous enthusiasm stopped at that. The pean of praise was taken up in other directions, and now we have a writer in the "National Review" amplifying Lord George Hamilton's eulogy of the Viceroy to a degree that must make Lord Curzon exceedingly uncomfortable. Are we to take these extravagant expressions of praise as sincere, or are they to be construed as a subtle form of humour inspired by his Excellency's characteristic distaste for flattery? If it be all sincere it is in the worst possible taste, and Lord Curzon may cry out for protection against his friends. Reuter tells us that the Hon. George Peel has written an article for the "National Review" in which he urges the qualifications of India's present Viceroy to meet a great national necessity by raising the British nation to the highest standards in every department. If this be a true view of Lord Curzon's capabilities, then those other friends of his who are urging that he should extend his term in India are proposing to do not only him but England a great disservice. In his eulogy of the Viceroy the Hon. George Peel is not flattering to the members of the present British Government; but it may not be denied that no great abilities of statesmanship would be required to eclipse the efforts of the mediocrities now at the head of British affairs. But when we are told that Lord Curzon is to be the saviour of England, we are entitled to ask who it is that tells the story and on what grounds he makes his claim? Who is the Hon. George Peel? He is the second son of Viscount Peel, the late Speaker of the House of Commons, and occupies a position in the Treasury. His brother, a member of Parliament, attended the Durbar, and are we to take it that on the strength of this vicarious association with the work of the Viceroy the Hon. George Peel has acquired the "second sight" which enables him to point out the man the British nation needs? What will Mr. Chamberlain say? It is not very long since we heard insistent demands that the Empire should be run on business lines. But the Durbar at Delhi appears to have turned not a few heads, and apparently the business lines now considered effective are those of the lamented Phineas T. Barnum. The organiser of the "greatest show on earth" may do for England, if England needs more circuses as Lord Salisbury believed. But there are signs that the British people are realising the need for things of a different order; and it is to be doubted if an "Imperial Imre Kiralfy" is quite the man to provide them. As regards India it is distinctly evident that what this country now wants, after the pageantry, drum-beatings, and loud-sounding cymbals of the Curzon era, is rest.

THE P. and O. Company's s. s. Peninsular, with the outward mails of the 20th instant, left Aden at 9 a. m. yesterday and is expected to arrive in Bombay at 6 a. m. on Saturday next.

THERE will be an ordination of Deacons and Priests by the Bishop of Bombay at the Cathedral on Sunday morning next.

A CONVENTION has been signed securing the benefits of the French minimum tariff to coffee, pepper, tea, cardamums and certain other products of India.

THE goods traffic on the B. B. and C. I. Railway, for the week ending 7th February 1903, shows a decrease on the corresponding week of 1902 of 76,030 maunds and Rs. 21,903 in the earnings.

THE statement of traffic of the Ahmedabad Prantej Railway for the week ending 17th January 1903 amounted to Rs. 3,415, being a decrease on the corresponding week of last year of Rs. 489; the total earnings from 1st January to 17th January 1903 were Rs. 7,315, a decrease on the corresponding period of last year of Rs. 1,711.

THE statement of traffic of the Tapti Valley Railway for the week ending 17th January 1903 amounted to Rs. 31,681, being an increase on the corresponding week of last year of Rs. 9,319; the total earnings from 1st January to 17th January 1903 were Rs. 72,084, an increase on the corresponding period of last year of Rs. 2,485.

CAPTAIN G. H. NEALE, of the Queen's Royal West Surrey Regiment, scored 267 runs for his regiment against the Gordon Highlanders at Ferozepore last week in the Punjab Commission Cup competition. This score constitutes a record for Indian cricket, the previous highest individual score put together in this country being K. S. Ranjitsinhji's 256 for Patiala v. Umballa in 1893.

THE scheme to send a mixed team of Parsee, Hindu, and Mahomedan cricketers to England next year is, we are glad to see, assuming practical shape. In reply to the letters addressed to them by the joint Honorary Secretaries enquiring if they would become members of the proposed team, favourable answers have been received from all the principal players with one or two exceptions. A meeting of the Committee will be held at the Parsee Gymkhana pavilion on Friday next at 5-45 p. m. to consider the replies received and for the transaction of other business.

"HINDU Religious Endowments" form the subject of an article in the "Indian Review" by Dewan Bahadur R. Ragoonatha Row. He asks, in conclusion, that the Government may be graciously pleased to rule (1) that Civil prosecutions be declared, in cases in which the Advocate-General or the Collector may certify to the fitness of the case, not liable to Court Fees; (2) that the Advocate-General and the Collector should be asked to take interest in putting down malfeasance of pagoda funds; (3) that such suits in connection with such cases should have priority and be disposed of as quickly as possible; (4) that the powers of the Board of Revenue under Regulation VII of 1817 be enumerated, which it used to exercise by Committee authorised to exercise them.

THE order for the 1st Royal Dragoons, of which the German Emperor is Colonel-in-Chief, to proceed to India this year has been cancelled—the Kaiser having expressed the wish, it is said, that the regiment should be permitted to remain in England, though for what purpose it is a little difficult to understand.

AN extraordinary prize of an eight-roomed house is being offered by "Tit-Bits." As far back as 1883 this paper gave away a prize of a seven-roomed house, which was won by a private soldier for sending in the best story. "Tit-Bits" Villa (as the house was called) at Dulwich was visited by a large number of sightseers.

RENDERING home unendurable for the rest of his family by an insatiable passion for whistling, David Dunn, of West 44th Street, New York, was brought before Judge Wyatt by his mother. Even in court no one was able to keep the boy quiet, and he annoyed the judge by whistling all the popular airs of the day. He was committed to the hospital for inquiries as to his sanity.

FRANCE IN NORTH AFRICA.

(BY A. J. DAWSON.)

"ALL foreign politicians have their dreams; the dream of the French Foreign Office is the establishment of a North African Empire." So said a Paris journalist of some repute to the writer of these lines as we steamed into Gibraltar Bay from Marseilles a few months ago. We had been discussing the situation in Morocco, while skirting its mysterious-looking coast. I ventured on a mild remark bearing upon British claims and interests.

"Oh, yes, I know," said my Parisian friend, with a flick at the end of his cigarette; "you make periodical dabs at bolstering up your position in Morocco; you talk largely about the "status quo," and, occasionally, I will admit you go even farther. As, for example, at this moment your people are by way of having the young Sultan's ear at Fez, no doubt. But, yes, I do not deny it. I only say it will do you no great good. You are such incorrigible amateurs; you are so desperately casual. Mr. John Bull in Morocco behaves in precisely the same patronising, easy-going, quite-aloof-from-everything-but-tea-and-toast-and-polite-conversation manner that he uses in India—plus le sport; oh, yes, he is always devoted to le sport. But France in Morocco—aha! My friend, I tell you Providence could never refuse us our prize when the time comes. It would be so manifestly unfair. Britain has not worked so hard and so unceasingly for the whole of her Empire as France has worked toward her end of absorbing Morocco into French Algeria. What have your folk done in Morocco, beyond occasionally grabbing things, and then tossing them aside?"

"Oh, come!"

"Well, what else did you do with Tangier itself?"

"That's a good long while ago."

"You've been doing the same thing ever since."

"As, for example?"

"It is a long list. Ask me in London, when we meet there."

Meantime, writes Mr. A. J. Dawson in the "Pall Mall Gazette" something reminded me, as I crossed to Tangier in the Gibel Tarik next day, of an article I had sent from Tangier to London nearly three years ago. I hunted it up and found this:—

Tangier, April 30, 1900.—There is no fresh news of any import from the Algerian frontier. Taking her recent militant and active policy as a criterion, one may assume that for some little while now France will rest on her oars as regards "creeping in." For some little time she should be occupied in clinching the Igli success, completing the Figuig Railway, (the essential step towards securing commercial dominance in the interior by diverting Tafilet traffic from the caravan highways leading to Marrakish, Mequinez, Fez, and the coast, into French Oran via Ain Sefra), and accustoming the south-eastern subjects of the Sultan to French influence, and the world to the new 200 kilometre-wide extension of the Algerian frontier.

The "Times" correspondent, writing from Fez, assured us recently that:—

The Moors are confident, after what passed between Mennebbi and Lord Lansdowne in London last year, that in case of necessity England cannot refuse to give armed assistance to Mulai abd el Aziz. It is impossible to disabuse them of this idea, as they lay the entire responsibility for the rebellious at England's door, for fostering European ideas, and introducing Christians into the Court.

A Moorish correspondent addressing the present writer through an American friend, writes as follows:—

My neighbours laugh at my well-known faith in the English. "Where are the Sultan's English friends now?" they ask me. "What of their promised help? What of your boast of their faithfulness and justice? They have brought a revolution which he cannot quell about the Sultan's ears, and then they ran away and left him. The Sultan cries for even financial assistance, and they refuse it. Don't talk to us of the English." And, indeed, I have little to say.

The writer dined in London with his friend the Paris journalist. Said the Frenchman, over coffee, "You remember asking me in the Straits for examples of Britain's policy of grabbing and tossing away in Morocco—and elsewhere, too, for that matter?" The writer nodded. He had two Tangier telegrams and a letter from Fez in his pocket, and so I guessed what was coming.

"But, yes! Well, give me another Bastos cigarette, and I will tell you something. In all Mahommedan countries Church rules State; there is no State, in fact, apart from the Church, and no ruler and no rule have any sway or power, unless through spiritual influence. There are many Shareefs in Morocco, descendants of the Prophet, and what you call the Loss Shareef, he is the Sultan. The Sultan, qua Sultan—you follow me?—is nothing; the Sultan, as admitted chief among all directly descended children of the Prophet, he is much. But Morocco boasts another great line of Shareefs—greater than the ruling line, some say; certainly a very sacred brood, and deeply reverenced by the orthodox; so much so, indeed, that a Sultan must seek their blessing and favour before he can be accepted as Sultan of Morocco. These are the Shareefs of Wazzan: good people to be friendly with, you see, if one would be friendly with Morocco; good people to influence, if one would influence Morocco. One would have thought a man could see so much through the back of his head. But—well, now, thirty years ago the ruling Shareef of Wazzan, was a free-living, easy-going saint, named Mulai Abd es Salam. The Shareef of Wazzan is more of an autocrat in his way than the Tsar of All the Russias, for, being sacred, 'a piece of Heaven,' he can do no wrong. This particular saint had odd European sympathies. The faithful were puzzled, but bowed the head in piety. The Shareef married an English lady then living in Tangier, a Miss Keene. The Faithful gasped, and—bowed the head once more in wondering piety. (The Shareef's income in pious tributes fell off very materially, by the way.) The Shareef took advice, after pondering these matters, and betook himself to the British Legation, where he asked the late Sir John Drummond Hay for British protection. The most influential, the most sacred Saint in North Africa requested the British Minister to make of him an English subject, to all intents and purposes. And the British Minister, as though he were a sporting colonel in British India, laughed at the Saint, and sent him about his business with—what you call—a flea in his ear—no? Name of a name, what diplomacy! France, who has no time for tea and toast and le sport, was watching. The great Shareef with the English wife was welcomed with open arms at the French Legation. He was made a French protégé, his half-English sons were transformed into three-quarter Frenchmen; decorations, military rank, and education all were theirs, and assistance of every kind, and—all French, my friend, all French, bear in mind. The Wazzanni following is a factor in every corner of Morocco; it is all under French influence. Now, listen. I have three words more to tell you.

"Britain landed the Sultan in his present difficulty, and walked away from him. Even the British drill instructors have left the Court. France has just advanced to the Sultan, taking his bare word for sole security, seven million and a half francs. The French military mission has just reached Fez. The Sultan, in his desperate need, has appealed to the greatest saints in Morocco for intervention and assistance. On our advice they have given it, and are now on their way to Fez; the three-quarter French, half English born, wholly French-influenced Shareefs of Wazzan. And, my friend, they will save the situation. Now, will you please tell me which is the first European Power in Morocco? I would ask you what you thought your country's future policy in Morocco would be, but—your pardon, my friend! I have still to learn that your country has formed any policy at all with regard to Morocco."

IT will be deduced with regret from "Punch," says the "Westminster," that his Durbar experiences have proved too much for Mr. E. T. Reed, who is alluded to by his colleague as lying, when the mail left, "recumbent on his couch working off a sort of Durbar afterglow, a fashionable malady, attributed to the mica in the dust of Delhi." Elsewhere "O. S." alludes also to "public functions and heavy meals." But these one may assume, of course, "have nothing to do with the case."

TELEGRAMS.

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

THE MACEDONIAN QUESTION.

CARRYING OUT THE REFORMS.

INSPECTOR-GENERAL APPOINTED.

LONDON, MARCH 2.

Hilmi Pacha has been appointed Inspector-General in Macedonia to supervise the reforms. He is an energetic man of blameless character and good experience.

RUSSIA'S FINANCIAL AGENT IN LONDON.

A NEW APPOINTMENT.

Advices from St. Petersburg state that it is understood that M. Pokotiloff, the Manager of the Russo-Chinese Bank at Peking, replaces M. Tatischeff as Financial Agent in London, the latter having been appointed to the Ministry of the Interior.

THE ADEN HINTERLAND.

TURKISH TROOPS TO RETIRE.

BRITISH FORCES DEMONSTRATING.

The Turks have arranged to retire to Kataba, fifteen miles to the north-west of Dthala, after the fast of Bakri Id on the 9th inst.

The British are making military demonstrations in hitherto unfriendly districts with good results.

THE SOMALILAND CAMPAIGN.

OCCUPATION OF DAMU.

LONDON, MARCH 1.

Colonel Swann has occupied Damu forty miles north of Bohotle.

THE DISASTROUS GALE.

WARSHIP'S TERRIBLE EXPERIENCE.

THE RESOLUTION DAMAGED.

His Majesty's ship Resolution had a terrific experience of the gale. She left Holyhead on Thursday morning, and reached Plymouth yesterday afternoon. Her steering gear broke down, and many repairs are necessary.

The Lucania being unable to land her passengers at Queenstown proceeded to Liverpool.

LONDON, MARCH 2.

Divers have found that the Resolution lost her rudder entirely.

The stokers worked knee deep in water, the inrushes frequently washing the coal from the shovels.

The Collingwood entered Plymouth leaking.

THE MAILS.

ADEN, MARCH 2.

The P. and O. Co.'s steamer Peninsular, with the English mails of the 20th ultimo, left here for Bombay at 9 a.m. to-day.

LORD CURZON'S TERM OF OFFICE.

WILL IT BE EXTENDED?

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, MARCH 2.

The London correspondent of the "Indian Daily News" cables under date February 27th:—I understand on good authority that Lord Curzon will favourably receive an offer of the extension of his term of office if it be made.

Should he accept a second term he will probably take a holiday to Europe first.

INVENTOR OF THE GATLING DEAD.

Richard Jordan Gatling, the inventor of the famous gun, is dead.

(Richard Jordan Gatling, American inventor, was born in Hertford county, N. C. in 1818. As a boy he assisted his father in perfecting a machine for sowing cotton seed, and another for thinning cotton plants. His first invention was a screw for propelling water craft, but on applying for letters patent he found that he had been anticipated by Ericsson. He subsequently invented and patented a machine for sowing rice, and on his removal to St. Louis in 1844 adapted it to sowing wheat in drills. He attended medical lectures at Laporte Ind. in 1847-48, and also at the Ohio Medical College in Cincinnati in 1848-49, but never practised. In 1850 he invented a machine for breaking hemp, and in 1857 a steam-plough, which, however, was never brought into use. In 1861 he conceived the idea of his revolving battery gun. The first of these was made at Indianapolis in 1862. Twelve were subsequently manufactured and used by General Butler on the James River, Va. In 1865 Dr. Gatling fur her improved his invention and in 1866 after satisfactory trials at Washington and at Fortress Monroe the arm was adopted into the U. S. service. It is also made in Austria and in England and is used by several European Governments. The invention is now protected by five patents which cover successive improvements. The nature of these may be inferred from the statement that, whereas the original Gatling gun only fired from 250 to 300 shots per minute, those now made discharge 1,200 shots, as many as 500 having frequently been fired in two and in one-half seconds. Dr. Gatling also patented a new gun-metal, composed of steel and aluminium.

A DIVORCE AND ITS SEQUEL.

AN AMAZING TRIAL.

A special cablegram to the "Indian Daily News," dated March 1st, states:—An amazing trial relating to the custody of a child is proceeding in the Courts. The petitioner is Mr. Christian Frederick Gordon [illegible] the respondent is Lady Gordon, who before and after marrying the petitioner was the mistress of her husband's cousin, Lord Grandville Gordon, whom she has married since her divorce from the petitioner. They aver that the petitioner was privy to their relations and that the child is theirs. This the petitioner denies.

The King has cancelled Lady Gordon's presentation at Court.]

BENGAL CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.

MAIL SERVICE BETWEEN INDIA AND SOUTH AFRICA.

HOOGHLY PILOT FEES.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, MARCH 2.

The committee of the Bengal Chamber of Commerce are addressing the Government of India with a view to improving the mail service between India and South Africa.

The same body have nominated Mr. D. M. Hamilton to represent the commercial community here upon the committee which is being formed by the Bengal Government to revise the scale of the Hooghly pilot fees and amend Act 12 of 1859.

CYCLE CHAMPIONSHIP.

Only two started in the Twenty-five Mile Cycle Championship, namely, A. K. Affleck and E. G. Hawkes, the former winning as he pleased in 70 minutes 59 1-5 seconds against 71 minutes 56 1-4 seconds last year. There was a large gathering to see the race.

THE CANTONMENT HOUSE ACCOMMODATION ACT.

MEETING OF THE LANDOWNERS' ASSOCIATION.

POONA, MARCH 2.

A meeting of the land-owners of the Poona and Kirkee Cantonments was held to-day for the purpose of considering the proposal to make the new House Accommodation Act applicable to two Cantonments. Mr. Nowrojee Pudumjee presided, and explained the objects of the meeting. He said they had before now made representations to the Government regarding the new Act, some of which had been accepted and some rejected. The question now before them was that the Act was to be made applicable to the Cantonments of Poona and Kirkee, and they had now to see how much accommodation was required for military purposes for officers who are entitled to accommodation in the Cantonments.

Mr. Pallonjee Nusservanjee said that he was of opinion that the Act was only required in small Cantonments like Mhow and Deesa where accommodation was scarce, and military officers found it difficult to secure houses. In Poona there were 400 houses and the number of officers was much less than there were houses to accommodate them.

Mr. Dorabjee Dadabhoy Boottee, Honorary Secretary of the House-owners' Association, said he had prepared a list of the number of houses available and reserved already for the officers, together with numbers taken, which was of interest. The list showed that in Queen's Gardens there are sixteen Staff Officers, including the General Officer commanding the Poona District, who are outside the Cantonments limits. In Ghorpuri there are 32 houses which 21 officers of the Buffs are occupying. Out of 23 houses in Wanowrie 7 officers of the Mounted Infantry are occupying three houses and 16 officers of the Oxfordshire occupy nine. There are 21 houses in the right Flank Lines, 15 in Wanowrie, and 5 in Cross Road, making a total of 41 houses. There are two native regiments who have 44 houses at their disposal, of which 16 are occupied. In Kirkee there are 35 houses and some 20 artillery officers. Under these circumstances he thought it necessary that more accommodation should be reserved by extending the limit to Poona.

Mr. Rajanna Lingoo proposed that they should embody their opinions in representations to be laid before the committee appointed to assemble on Wednesday, to state their reasons against the extension of the Act. Firstly—that the number of houses are much larger than the number of officers; secondly—that about a quarter or half the number of officers find accommodation in clubs and hotels. He further said no military officer found any difficulty in securing accommodation. Twenty houses might also be reserved at Kirkee.

A committee was appointed to draw up the representation on these lines, and the meeting adjourned.

ARREST OF A NOTORIOUS DACOIT.

CHARGE OF MURDER.

Dajee Vittu Sinde, a notorious dacoit, for whose arrest Government offered a reward of Rs. 1,000, was placed before Mr. Clements, Special Magistrate, charged under Section 307, I. P. C., with attempting to murder Head Constable Rama Maruti Patakare of the Poona District. In February, 1902, accused and four others, named Mutta Salha, Rama Jesser, Rupa Amrita, and Motia Jemaji, were arrested in Bhomulavadi Jungles, near the Balivari village, and brought to Poona. There were a number of charges against the accused, but only one, that against the principal offender, was proceeded with. The third, fourth, and fifth accused have been tendered pardon by Government. Prisoner Dajee was heavily manacled and guarded by several armed police, one of whom held a rope which was fastened round the prisoner's waist and brought into court. A double-barrelled muzzle-loading gun and a leather bag containing shots were laid before the court. After several witnesses were examined the case was adjourned.

ROBBERY OF LETTERS FROM THE POONA POST OFFICE.

ACCUSED COMMITTED TO THE SESSIONS.

Luximon Vittoo, packer in the General Post Office, Poona, who was charged with stealing letters from the Poona Post Office, has been committed to the sessions for trial.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

It is being arranged that the Army Remount Department reorganisation scheme shall become operative with effect from the 1st April if the Civil Veterinary Department are ready by that date.

BOMBAY GYMKHANA RACQUETS TOURNAMENT.

In the Bombay Gymkhana Racquets Tournament Captain C. S. Timins, scratched, and Mr. G. S. Sandys and Major E. S. Barnes, who had drawn a bye, were, therefore, left to contest the match. Mr. Sandys eventually won by 15-10, 17-16, 11-15, 5-15, 15-10.

NEWS LATER THAN THE MAIL.

THE COMMITTEE OF DEFENCE.

MR. BALFOUR'S STATEMENT.

THE MONROE DOCTRINE.

LONDON February 14.—Mr. Balfour, the Prime Minister, delivered an important political address yesterday at Liverpool where he met with an enthusiastic reception. He announced a great revolution in the constitution of the National Committee of Defence, which body had, he stated, been fundamentally remodelled and was no longer a purely Cabinet Committee. The Committee, said Mr. Balfour, now includes the Commander-in-Chief, the President of the Council, the Prime Minister, the First Naval Lord, the Secretary of State for War, and the Directors of the Military and Naval Intelligence Departments. It was intended, continued the Prime Minister, that the Committee should keep records, and its decisions and conclusions would serve for the guidance of its successors. A policy of continuity would thus be introduced. Though the conclusions of the Committee could not bind the Cabinet, Mr. Balfour hoped that the reforms instituted would bear rich fruit in connection with the ever increasing gravity of defence problems.

Referring to the Venezuelan affair, Mr. Balfour considered that the joint operations of England and Germany had been reasonable, and that every effort had been made not to arouse American susceptibility. The Powers concerned would, he said, gladly have welcomed Mr. Roosevelt as arbitrator at any stage of the negotiations. Continuing Mr. Balfour said that Great Britain welcomed any increase of American influence in the Western hemisphere. It would, he said, be a great gain to civilisation if the United States would ensure the South American Republics, observing international law. He deplored the tendency to international animosities. The co-operation of the Powers, if clumsy, was better than isolated action. Mr. Balfour announced that Lord Lansdowne, the Secretary of State for War, considered that all serious difficulties in connection with the Venezuelan negotiations had been removed.

MR. CHAMBERLAIN AT GRAAF REINET.

London, Feb. 14.—Mr. Chamberlain yesterday arrived at Graaf Reinet, a Dutch centre in the Cape Midlands, where he had a mixed reception. The loyalists were enthusiastic, while the Africanders were sullen. Many of the latter paraded the streets of the town wearing rebel badges, and did not respond to Mr. Chamberlain's salutations. The Bond leaders explained that this was due to ignorance, and was not to be interpreted as discourtesy. Mr. Hofmeyr is especially mentioned as having been much pleased with the Colonial Secretary, and as having promised to assist to extinguish racial strife.

THE VENEZUELA SETTLEMENT.

London, February 15.—The British and German protocols have been signed. The captured warships and other Venezuelan vessels that were seized during the blockade are to be returned. Venezuela is to make no claim for those vessels that were sunk by the Germans. Pre-existing treaties of amity and commerce are to be renewed.

Orders to raise the blockade have been issued to the British and German naval commanders.

Another set of protocols are being negotiated respecting the procedure to be followed at The Hague tribunal and for permitting other nations to oppose the claims of the co-operating Powers for a preferential charge upon the Venezuelan Customs receipts. Mr. Bowen has paid £5,500 each to Britain and Germany. The latter's balance is to be paid in five monthly instalments.

THE NEPAL CONSPIRACY CASE

THE KOTWAL'S EVIDENCE.

STORY OF THE ARREST.

The Nepalese conspiracy case came to-day before the Joint Magistrate at Benares on Saturday. On the representation of the accused's pleader that Narendrabeer Jang was Sir Jang Bahadur's grandson, he was provided with a seat in the dock. At the Government Pleader's suggestion, two others were granted a similar courtesy. In addition to the five accused in custody, Parashtan Das, who was on bail, was called to enter his defence. The City Inspector, Jalal-ud-din Haider, was the first witness examined. He made a lengthy statement, saying: "I am the Kotwal of Benares. I got information from Hashtbeer on 8th January that men had been enlisted by Subadar Ranabeer and Narendrabeer Jang, the Nepali, and had been equipped with arms with the object of causing injury to Chandra Shamsher Jung, Prime Minister of Nepal. I recorded his statement and took him to the District Magistrate who, after the hearing, ordered the arrest of the men. Two constables in plain clothes were deputed to go with Hashtbeer and bring news. One of them returned at 8-30 at night and said that my presence was necessary. I repaired in company with Sub-Inspectors Karim Bax and Mola Sinha and with the aid of constables surrounded the 'Dharamshalla' pointed out by Hashtbeer. I went to the second storey where a light was burning and found a man named Padam Sinha seated on a cot. At the suggestion of Hashtbeer, the informer, I asked Padam whether he had arms. He replied in the negative, but a steel box was discovered under a "charpoy" of which the key was demanded. Evasive answers being given the box was forced open. It contained one double-barrelled and two single-barrelled guns. Eight more men were seen in the adjoining room and questioned. The first said they were pilgrims and again that they had been enlisted by Hawaldar Padam Sinha and a Subadar. Two "kukries" were also found in the room. I placed the men in custody and took Padam with me. On the informer's advice, I went to the house of Ranabeer in Pandeynowli, who, on enquiry, admitted bringing Hawaldar Padam Sinha and eight soldiers from Gorakhpore for service in the Panna State, where Narendrabeer was married. He also admitted that his son Fateh Bahadur was still recruiting at Gorakhpur. Narendrabeer informed me that Home Nath was in Allahabad. I ordered a search of Home Nath's house. Three messages were found. I took the nine accused next day to the District Magistrate who wished to arrest Ranabeer and Narendrabeer. Fateh Bahadur subsequently was arrested. Sub-Inspector Mola Sinha went to Muzaffarpore and arrested Home Nath, in whose pocket a registered letter receipt was discovered, address to Rajkumari Jorsja, wife of Narendrabeer, Panna. Home Nath's statement was taken by the District Magistrate. Police Officers were sent to make enquiry at Panna and Muzaffarpore. Home Nath said that two thousand rupees were given him by Deosham Sahu Jang, ex-Prime Minister, through Parsottam Das.

The Kotwal explained the transmission of currency notes to Panna by Narendrabeer subsequent to his return thence.

The Government Pleader moved that Home Nath, accused, be made an approver. He urged that since a deep conspiracy had been hatched, the truth would not come out unless a conspirator was leniently dealt with. Pardon was then granted to Home Nath. The 6th of March was appointed as the next date for hearing. The pleader for the defence pressed for bail but it was refused by the Court.

INDIAN POLICE COMMISSION.

The Indian Police Commission is expected to arrive in Bombay to-day noon from Hyderabad (Deccan), and will probably hold its first sitting in the Secretariat to-morrow.

Among Indian cricketers who will probably participate in first class county cricket this season having either proceeded to England on leave or been transferred home are the following:—Captain E. L. Challenor, Captain R. H. Dewing and Mr. C. T. Studd, all of Madras. The first named will don flannels for Kent, the second-named for Hampshire, while the last named may be induced to reappear in the Middlesex ranks after an absence of nearly sixteen years from county cricket. Mr. W. Troup will also be in England and will, it is reported, again assist Gloucestershire. Mr. S. K. Hignell, the Calcutta player, will be proceeding to England in June and will doubtless receive an invitation to play for Worcestershire. Captain J. G. Grig, who is at present in Somaliland, will, if the exigencies of his military duties permit, be in England in time to assist Hampshire in the later engagements. In addition to these players, K. S. Ranjitsinhji will again skipper the Sussex team, while Sewell will be available for Essex.

BOMBAY CORPORATION AND IMPROVEMENT TRUST.

CORPORATION'S REPRESENTATIVES ON THE TRUST.

The adjourned meeting of the Bombay Corporation was held yesterday afternoon in the Municipal Council Hall, when the Hon. Mr. Ibrahim Rahimtoola and Dr. A. G. Viegas, two of the Corporation's representatives on the City Improvement Trust, rendered an account of their stewardship on that Board. Mr. Muljee B. Barbhaya presided.

THE HON. MR. IBRAHIM.

The Hon. Mr. Ibrahim Rahimtoola, in continuing his address, referred to the resolution passed by the Corporation regarding the four schemes adopted by the City Improvement Board. In that resolution, Mr. Ibrahim said, the Corporation had reserved their right of knowing the financial aspect of those schemes. It was said that the Trust had committed a mistake in respect of two of the schemes, namely, No. 2 and No. 30, but he (the speaker) asserted that the mistake was not pointed out either by the Corporation or by the public or the press until after about two years, when it was referred to by Mr. Mehta. The Trust had taken note of that mistake, and considered it desirable not to launch its ambitious schemes but to take up the improvements in smaller areas; and in the light of past experience it was to be hoped that such mistake would not occur in future. The speaker then addressed the Corporation at some length on the question of lands belonging to the Government and the Corporation vesting in the Trust, which would in course of time return to the Corporation and to Government in a highly developed condition and of considerably more value than they were at the time they were vested in the Trust. In support of his statement he gave a number of figures showing that both the Corporation and the Government would be benefited considerably after a certain period when the landed property would revert to them. It had been stated that the official members of the Trust voted by mandate, and that the City Improvement Trust was a department of Government. Sitting as the Board of the Trust he found that every one of the trustees was actuated by the best of intentions in the interests of the city. (Hear, hear.) He would go a step further and say that as far as he was concerned he might say that he did not desire to be associated with better trustees. He did not expect that in large public bodies voting should always be in one particular direction. Just as much as he would strongly deprecate the imputation that he was voting against his own conscience, he urged that it was equally unfair to attribute any motive of dishonesty—for it was dishonest to vote against one's conscience—to any one of the members of the Trust. And he would prove his statement by actual facts as they happened at the board of the Trust in respect of some of the most important questions in which both the Government and the Corporation were concerned. They had in Mr. Rebeck a chairman, who was as just as he was impartial and independent, and he (Mr. Ibrahim) was in a position to show to the Corporation from records of the Trust that the chairman of that body was often himself in a minority, and that he always endeavoured to meet the wishes of the Corporation as far as he could. He asked the Councillors to divest their minds the feeling as it was voiced in Mr. Hormusjee Vakil's third question in which he enquired whether the representatives found anything in the constitution of the Board in the provisions of the Act which rendered them unable to carry out the wishes of the Corporation, or doing anything in the interest of the rate payers, and if so, whether the representatives would be pleased to suggest measures calculated to remedy the same. What he understood from Mr. Hormusjee's question was that he wished to suggest an amendment regarding the constitution of the Trust in the Act, which would enable them to carry everything the Corporation desired at the board of the Trust.

Mr. Hormusjee said it was not correct to say that he imputed any motive at all to any of the members of the Trust.

Mr. Ibrahim, continuing, said if the Corporation decided to treat the Trust as a subordinate body bound to carry out the behests of the Corporation, they had better make a representation to Government, asking that body to be placed under them. Therefore, that had been advanced that there was voting at the board of the Trust by mandate, and that it was a department of Government was to say the least, an erroneous one. The speaker then gave several instances from the records of the Trust in which members voted against certain proposals and measures suggested or recommended by the Government, and proceeded to remark if it was at all fair, when a body like the City Improvement Trust had voted times out of number in the best interests of the Corporation, which meant that it was also in the best interest of the city which they represented, to attribute any motive to the members. Mr. Harvey, who was to all intents and purposes an official member on the board of the Trust, did yeoman's service when he voted in favour of opening the meetings of the Trust to the press.

Mr. Hormasjee: Mr. Harvey is sitting on the board as Municipal Commissioner, and as such he is to all intents and purposes a member of the Corporation.

Mr. Ibrahim, differing from the views of Mr. Hormasjee, observed that Mr. Harvey was an ex-officio member of the Trust, and could not be divested from being a Government official. It appeared to be the feeling of some of the members of the Corporation that their representatives on the board of the Trust should always vote as the Corporation directed them to do; and if such proposition were pushed to its logical conclusion, it must also be considered fair and proper that members nominated by Government should also vote as the latter directed them to do. But he need not point out that if the representatives of the Corporation were to vote on the board, irrespective of the merits of questions, as the Corporation directed them to do, and if the nominees of Government were to vote by mandate in the way the latter wished them to vote, the interests of the city were bound to suffer most grievously, and great harm would necessarily be done to it. But members fortunately never worked in that party spirit. They considered that the interest of the city was paramount, and they did their best to work hand in hand in promoting the best interests of the city in general and the Corporation in particular. Mr. Ibrahim then gave numerous instances from the records of the Trust in which the wishes of the Corporation had been faithfully and loyally carried out by their representatives when they thought that they were serving the best interest of the city by acting in that manner. It was not, he said, his intention to defend the Trust at the expense of the Corporation. He admitted that the Trust, which was entirely a new institution of its kind in that city, had committed some mistakes, but what they now desired most was that the Corporation should, instead of adopting an attitude of hostility, act in a spirit of helpful sympathy and co-operation. The object of both the Corporation and the Trust was to look after the welfare and well-being of the city, and it was, therefore, evidently necessary that both these bodies should work hand in hand in a friendly, harmonious, and conciliatory spirit. (Applause.)

DR A. G. VIEGAS.

Dr. A. G. Viegas, in addressing the meeting, said he did not intend the remarks as an apologist of the Board or to condemn it, and he did not think he was called upon to criticise the constitution of the Board. He would first proceed to answer the questions put by Mr. Baptista and Mr. Hormasjee Vakil, and then give an explanation regarding the line adopted by him on the Board. In answering the question Dr Viegas said that from the very beginning he thought that the whole work of improving the city should be conducted by the Corporation. He was also of opinion that six members of the Board should be elected by the ratepayers, through the Corporation. It was asked whether the Government were the largest contributors to the capital of the Trust considering that the annual contribution of five lakhs made by the Corporation represented a capital of 125 lakhs if loans were raised at four per cent. He (the speaker) thought it was a difficult question to answer because the Corporation were not going to pay a fixed contribution of five lakhs of rupees. The Corporation had already resolved to pay to the Trust Rs. 3,41,000 for the current year, and in future their contribution to the Trust might be Rs. 50,000 only. However according to the provision of the Act, and the attitude assumed by the Corporation, the Government were the larger contributors to the Trust. There was no doubt that the total expenditure incurred up to the present on Government properties was more than the revenue derived from it, but once the properties were developed and roads constructed, the revenue would far exceed the expenditure. In future all costs of developing the properties would almost be nil, and the expenditure of management would be consequently much less than the revenue. He was quite confident that the expenditure on lands specified in schedule C would not exceed the total revenue for the next six years, when an interest would become payable. That interest, according to his calculation, would amount to Rs. 66,191 and not over two lakhs. The Trust had been developing the Government properties not for the Government but for the benefit of the Board and of the Corporation. He approved of the rapid development of these properties, although they might not be insanitary, because they would increase the resources of the Board and help the Corporation and the public. It was simply fallacious to think that forty years must elapse before private capital would be available for building properties in insanitary areas, cleared at the expense of the Board, and that this would intensify overcrowding by the displaced population. As had already been stated by him, the Board would not only improve the insanitary areas, but out of the income derived from the properties build chawls for the poorer and working classes.

Dr. Viegas had not finished his address, when the Corporation adjourned till 3 p. m. on Thursday next.

THE FAR EAST.

THE UNREST IN CHINA.

THE KWANGSI REBELLION.

A Canton Correspondent of the "China Mail" writes:—Disturbing rumours continue to come from Kwangsi. It is reported here that the Prefect of Lau-chow-fu, whose surname is Chau, has been shot by some robbers. Last month he made an agreement with the robbers in his section that, if they would surrender their arms and resume the occupation of peaceful citizens, they would be forgiven all past offences, would be paid the full value of their arms, and the leaders would be given official honours. Two robber chiefs accepted the terms. On the 23th and 27th days of the 12th Moon, i.e., 24th and 25th of January, the arms were surrendered and a list of the men taken by the Prefect Chau. But he refused to pay the money and confer the desired official honours. The two robber chiefs thereupon used violent and uncomplimentary language, and the official had them arrested. Immediately he was lifted upon by some of the band, one shot taking effect in the arm and another piercing his heart, causing instant death. In this connection, I may say that an acquaintance of a man who is active in the reform movement told me that the latter passed through here recently on his way to Kwangsi for the purpose of helping to organize the rebels.

In view of the numerous robberies and threatened uprising, work in both of the Canton Arsenals was commenced yesterday. This is significant, as both institutions have been idle for a considerable period.

Writing on Period when the same correspondent says: News has reached Canton of a threatened uprising in Wai Chow district, a little to the centre of this province. Many people have left the district city, and trade is depressed. An outbreak is expected during the next few days. It is said that much fighting material has been smuggled into the city. Pok Lo is also threatened.

The native papers have a great deal to say concerning the rebellion that is threatened in Kam Suk province, headed by the notorious Tung Fussiang. Certainly this is the day of multitudes of rumours. No one can say what the outcome will be.

THE SITUATION IN KANSU.

Alarmist rumours notwithstanding, we have every reason to believe that the tension in the north-west is every day becoming more relieved, says the "N. C. Daily News" of the 9th February. General Tung Fuhsiang, with his soldiers, has very naturally been considered a menace to foreigners and possibly to the Government, but his troops do not increase in number. At the time of his banishment he took with him a considerable force of men, whose arrears of pay have since led to wholesale desertions, while there has not been any corresponding recruiting. News comes down by wire and mail very regularly from Kansu, and missionaries living in the heart of the disturbed country find it possible to go about their work quite free from molestation. Tung, of course, holds no appointment under Government, and the officials, who are in constant touch with the missionaries, are confident of their ability to cope with a rising should one occur. 'My latest reports are quite reassuring,' said yesterday a gentleman who is in receipt of communication with the district. Everyone will be glad to hear it. It is evident that the alarmist reports published in Hankow and Shanghai moved the Government at Peking to action.

REPORTED SUICIDE OF MARSHAL SU.

The local mandarins have received news from Peking to the following effect, says the "N. C. Daily News" of the 7th February. The Grand Council has received a telegram from Nanning, Kwangsi province, stating that, despairing of suppressing the rebellion in that province and fearful of receiving the severe censure of the Throne for his unsuccess, Marshal Su, Provincial Commander-in-Chief of Kwangsi, is reported to have committed suicide in his camp. It appeared also that a large body of his own personal troops have also gone over to the rebels; hence his despair.

RUN ON THE IMPERIAL BANK OF CHINA.

BANK "SMASHERS" AT WORK.

The "China Gazette," of the 6th February says:—An unprecedented sight was witnessed in Shanghai all day yesterday, and in an even more accentuated form again to-day. The premises of the Imperial Bank of China were besieged by hundreds of people almost all natives, from an early hour, who came to cash whatever of the bank's paper money they had in their possession, owing to the discovery that many forged notes were in circulation. So great was the crowd that fully a dozen police had to be employed to keep order amongst the mob who crowded in front of the building and flowed into the side entrances from the old Keechong compound. The Chinese were not the most disorderly by any means, and in the crush some of the plate glass doors of the bank were broken. Of course, far more people came from motives of mere curiosity than to cash notes and for one man who had a note to exchange for cash nine came to see the "fun" and contribute to the confusion. The bank staff, under the able direction of the manager, Mr. Maitland, were kept hard at work all day paying out hard dollars for the bank's notes, silver the Chinese are afraid to hold, their unreasoning scare being largely contributed to by the action of some of the other bank's Chinese employes and compradores refusing to have anything to do with the Imperial's notes owing to the existence of so many forgeries. The Bank, however, had no difficulty, though its shroffs grew physically exhausted by their labours, in paying out Mexicans for every genuine note presented. Each forged note, when detected, was stamped with the word "forgery" in English, on one side and "Chia Piau" (meaning "forged note") in Chinese on the obverse side. The bank, we may add, has ample stocks of silver to meet all demands, but this fact, which is well known, does not seem to make any difference with the natives, though there may be something more behind the run than is apparent on the surface. The Imperial Bank authorities state their treasury contains far more dollars than their whole note issue and apart from the annoyance arising out of the forgeries are not at all disconcerted. The forged notes have no watermark, whereas the genuine have a heavy yellow water mark over the Arabic numerals indicating their value. There are fears now expressed that other banks may be similarly victimised by the daring gang of "Smashers" who have given the Imperial such unenviable notoriety and it will be only wise for every one to look carefully at all notes just now. The Police so far have not obtained any clue to the operators beyond the fact that the forged notes are of Japanese parchment paper, finer in texture than that used by the London printers of the genuine article. The whole incident is a very unpleasant one as showing how readily a panic can be created by the act of a small number of dangerous and daring criminals.

The "N. C. D. News" of the 9th inst. has the following:—

Matters continue more lively than usual at the Imperial Bank of China which even yesterday was kept open to satisfy a large number of Chinese who kept on making runs of their dollars. The presence of a force of police was effectual in maintaining order. On Saturday there was considerable excitement, stones being thrown and rushes made at the police, and the Bank was kept open till four in the afternoon, for the purpose of redeeming notes. It is announced that there is sufficient silver in hand at the bank to redeem all the notes remaining in circulation.

Although it has not been the custom of the above-named Bank to open its doors to business on Sundays, yet, in view of the run upon it by holders of notes of the Bank and to give confidence to the public, the doors were kept open yesterday as on week days, in order to enable anxious holders to cash their notes. Upto Saturday afternoon it is stated that no less than dols. 500,000 worth of its notes have been redeemed by the Bank, which has funds in cash to redeem a million dollars' worth more if called upon to do so. It is further stated that when it became certain that a run on the Bank was imminent, Sheng Kungpao, who is the Chief Director of the concern, at once procured dols. 700,000 cash for the Bank and on the third day the Bank vaults were replenished by a similar amount. Forged notes were, however, rejected by the Bank, whose officials merely impressed a certain chop on the counterfeits when presented with the advice that the holders should keep them and await the result of the investigations that were being made into the matter.

FAMIME IN AOMORI.

Some particulars of the serious famine in Aomori are translated by the "Japan Times" from the articles of special correspondents in the Tokyo papers. The autumn crop was on the whole a failure in Aomori last year, and this was especially the case in eight rural districts out of the ten contained in this prefecture. Again, of the eight districts three occupying the central and eastern section of the prefecture, viz., Sannohe, Kamikita, and Higashi Tsugaru, had the worst crop, so much so that of the 44,000 persons that are now suffering from the distress 30,000 belong to those three districts.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

THE JANUARY TRADE RETURNS.

RAW COTTON IN FRANCE.

INDUSTRY AND FINANCE IN AMERICA.

LONDON, FEBRUARY 13.

As was intimated in commenting on a communication from Mr. L. G. Chiozza—who has been largely useful in connection with the changes in question—the most interesting features in the Board of Trade returns for the opening month of the year are the commendable modifications in the form of the records which have been introduced. These are all in the direction of more precise details as to the nature of the merchandise imported or exported, and include the adoption in the summary statement of an identical classification on both sides of the accounts. Thus in the detailed tables we have many commodities formerly included in the miscellaneous groups headed "other articles," now separately stated, such as—amongst the imports—various dye-stuffs, waterproofed apparel, metals and ores, painters' colours, ships and boats (of which the imports as well as the exports are now shown), soaps, and so on. In some of the groups the number of sub-classifications have been increased from two to six. In the case of wool the imports from the east and west coast of South America are now stated separately; under timber, pit props are stated separately; and in the machinery group we have a separate statement of the electrical machinery imported. As regards the exports, a still longer list of new specific statements is presented. Thus, as regards the coal trade, instead of all varieties being lumped under one heading the exports are analytically stated under three descriptions, so that we are enabled to ascertain the particular kind of coal which has been in demand. Coaltar dyes are now shown separately, and this is a modification which might perhaps be carried even further just now with advantage. The exports of electrical machinery, flax and hemp, iron ore, various descriptions of partly manufactured iron or finished manufactures of that material are also for the first time shown separately. The metal trades, in particular, seem to have come in for increased specialisation, no doubt in consequence of the increased attention which has recently been given to foreign competition in the metallurgical and engineering industries. It is not difficult to detect the reason in each instance for the increased specialisation, and there can be no question that the modifications will greatly add to the interest and value of these monthly and yearly returns. The summaries have also been very greatly improved; as previously stated, the classifications have been increased so as to show more accurately the nature of the goods shipped, and the totals have been arranged in a form permitting of more easy comparison, and, with the figures showing the bullion and specie movements side by side with the merchandise, the extraction of a balance-sheet is now a very easy matter.

The entries and clearances of shipping are also shown in juxtaposition with the trade and monetary returns. Of course the present revision is merely a continuation of the changes made a year ago in consequence of Mr. Robert Barclay's letter to the Manchester Chamber of Commerce. The descriptions of the nature of the respective valuations are now correct, and have been so for some time past, the correction in the phrasing for which we asked in noticing the returns in February last having been made. As regards the past month's trade, perhaps the most noteworthy feature is the fact that while the declared value of the imports shows a decrease of nearly four millions sterling as against January, 1902, that of the exports of British and Irish produce and manufactures shows an increase of £334,462 as against last year. As against 1901 the imports show an increase of £238,999 and the exports an increase of £150,105. Whether the decrease of imports and the increase of exports as against last year can be regarded as a good omen or not is a matter for rather extensive argument; but we may point out that whereas January last year showed a very substantial increase in the imports with a decided decrease in the exports, the three previous Januaries (1899, 1900, and 1901) showed increases in both imports and exports. Taking the imports first, the decrease for last month occurs mainly in the food and drink group, the net decline in this group alone being £3,416,198, the falling off representing mainly grain and flour, currants, sugar, and tea, all dutiable articles. The imports of raw or only partially prepared materials also show a net decrease of 780,510, the decline in the value of raw cotton being alone in excess of this sum, and textile materials other than sheep's wool showing a fall of nearly half a million sterling. On the other hand, these deficiencies are largely compensated for by an increase of nearly three-quarters of a million sterling in the value of the wool imported. The imports of articles wholly or in part manufactured show an increase of £237,809, to which yarns and fabrics of cotton, wool, and other textile materials all contributed; amongst the decreases in this group were metals other than iron and steel and manufactures thereof, cutlery, machinery, chemicals, drugs, dyes and colours. Turning to the exports of British and Irish produce, we find that the exports of foodstuffs, drink, and tobacco show a small decrease notwithstanding an increase in the exports of grain and flour. The exports of raw materials show an increase, the main item being coal, wool, hides, and undressed skins; while the exports of articles wholly or mainly manufactured also show an increase which includes every classification except metals other than iron and steel, new ships, and cotton yarns and fabrics.

The movement amongst French textile manufacturers interested in the supply of raw cotton, as the sole or part material of their several industries, for the promotion of cotton production in the French colonies—a movement which is a direct consequence of the formation of the British Cotton-growing Association—is being watched with much interest in Egypt. France uses a considerable quantity of Egyptian as well as of American cotton in the mills of the Vosges, Roubaix, and the Rouen district. A French association has been formed for promoting the cultivation of cotton in colonial France, and it is understood that special attention is to be given in the first place to the valleys of the Senegal and the banks of the Niger, with the assistance of the French colonial authorities. It is interesting to find that the western side of Africa should apparently appear to be the most promising region for French experiments in the direction indicated. But the movement seems not unlikely to have a larger influence than the mere stimulation of cotton cultivation for the supply of material for the French spindles and looms. The cry for a development of cotton plantation in the French possessions is apparently opening the eyes of French business men to the fact that the restrictive colonial Customs policy, designed to preserve the French colonial markets for French production, is strangling the productiveness of the colonies themselves. If the colonies are to supply France with cheap materials for her industries they must themselves be permitted to buy freely and cheaply. They are at present crushed by officialism, and before thriving plantations can be established, capital be attracted, and white colonists be induced to settle there a more liberal policy must be adopted.

The uncertainties regarding the American cotton crop of the current season 1902-03 have so largely absorbed attention that little or nothing has been said regarding the prospects and preparations for the crop of 1903-04. Yet the success of the crops generally to be grown this year depends not a little, a New Orleans authority points out, on the weather now being experienced. For several years past there has been a deficiency in winter rainfall, which has left the fields but poorly prepared to withstand protracted periods of drought during the growing season. For more than a month past frequent rains and damp weather have been the rule over practically the entire country, and particularly in the Southern States of the American Union. Just such weather is needed to put the fields in ideal condition for the crops to be planted later on. As soon as the weather becomes more settled the work of preparing fields for the crops of the coming season will begin. What little is left of the cotton crop unpicked in the fields will be speedily cleaned up with dry weather; and the plough and harrow will promptly follow the pickers to give the ground the first preparation for

the next crop. In the sugar section and in the rice belt the preparation of the land for the next crops will be inaugurated just as soon as a sufficient period of dry weather permits. In both crops, it is understood, "a considerable area will be planted over and above that devoted to cultivation last season." A good supply of cane has been reserved for seed, and the weather so far has not been sufficiently cold to cause any apprehension as to the safety of the seed cane. With respect to rice, the outlook is that the last crop will be entirely disposed of before the next crop arrives on the market, hence there is every disposition to devote an increased area to the cereal. Owing to the outcome of the last sugar crop proving more satisfactory than had been hoped for, a much more cheerful feeling prevails in sugar circles, and the planters are making their preparations for the new crop with unusual energy and hopefulness.

Sir Joseph Wilkinson, general manager of the Great Western Railway, recently offered a prize of £10 for an essay upon the subject of wagons to be written by a member of the staff of the Great Western Railway. Eighty-nine essays were submitted to Mr. T. H. Rendell and Mr. F. Potter, who acted as examiners, many of the essays being received from men in receipt of weekly wages. The examiners, who state that the essays generally bore evidence of careful preparation, awarded the prize to Mr. David Evans, a clerk employed at the Cardiff Goods Station, and the general manager has approved the award. Mr. Evans's essayi s published in the "Great Western Railway Magazine" for February. The essayist states that, unless there is an increase in the average weight of consignments in "not-carted traffic" and less time is occupied in the unloading, he does not see how it will benefit the railway companies to introduce larger wagons, and in respect to carted traffic he maintains that it would be difficult to obtain better loads of this traffic except by creating much transfer work and delaying the goods. Mineral and other heavy traffic in owners wagons appears to him to be the only class of traffic which would readily lend itself to a trial of the large wagons, and if the braking and other difficulties could be got over he has no doubt that some of the traders would at once make experiments. Mr. Evans adds that there appears to be no doubt that a considerable proportion of the American railway wagon stock takes the form of very large vehicles, but this, he thinks, is due to the fact that very heavy traffic, as in grain and iron, is carried in immense consignments over long distances from the producing districts in the remote interior to the consuming population on the eastern seaboard.

The Fowler Currency Bill now before the United States House of Representatives is described by the New York "Commercial Bulletin" as a very moderate measure, but it is altogether, in the opinion of the quoted authority, "in the right direction." The main feature is that it would permit the National Banks to issue notes up to 25 per cent. of their "paid up and unimpaired" capital, on the basis of their general credit. That is, the notes would be an addition to the paper currency of the banks uncovered by either gold or silver. They would be an addition to the fiduciary issue in the fullest sense of the word. Of course they would be "elastic" in the sense that the issuing bank could, within the limit defined, increase or contract the currency according to circumstances. The security for the notes would be a first lien on "the assets" of the bank and a 5 per cent. safety fund deposited with the Government. The New York paper admits, however, that there are many indications that a certain class of bankers are quietly, not to say insidiously, opposing the measures; indeed there are two classes in the American banking community willing to see this new facility for paper inflation defeated. It is interesting to consider the motives attributed to the opposition. One group of objectors, we are told, consists of men who profit by high rates for money in times of stringency, and prefer to have conditions which bring these opportunities. The other class think that if the banks were in a position to respond to the demands for money by an expansion of their circulating notes when the general volume of currency was otherwise insufficient, it would make it easier for syndicates loaded up with obligations and commitments to extricate themselves, and would thereby encourage the great speculative "deals" which constitute the most dangerous element in the financial situation. The "Bulletin's" own argument in favor of the measure is that what is needed is a currency that will respond promptly and constantly to the demand for "the legitimate use of money in the manifold exchanges that are all the time going on and continually expanding and contracting." The benefit sought is a universal one; the evils alleged "are incidental only, even if they are real." No doubt speculation is stimulated when currency is redundant at financial centres, and the rates for loans are low; but "with a bank circulation that expands only when more currency is needed and surely contracts through proper provision for redemption when the need has passed," this condition is less likely to occur then under a system that "allows the currency to be slowly stretched, and leaves it virtually incapable of shrinking." But, after all, does experience teach us that such uncovered paper issues expand and contract automatically strictly according to "legitimate" requirements? And what, precisely, are "legitimate" requirements?

It is gratifying to observe, the New York "Commercial and Financial Chronicle" of January 31 remarks, that the anthracite coal railways, after a long period of diminishing earnings as a result of the coal strike, are now recovering a part of their previous loss, most of them making exceptionally favourable exhibits. The Reading Company for December reports net earnings (all companies, including coal operations as well as railway operations) of 1,697,577dols. in 1902 as against 1,194,988dols. in the same month of 1901. Even after this gain, however, the Company was still 2,750,000dols. behind in net for the fiscal year. The Lehigh Valley figures have been previously published. In that case there was an improvement of 878,483dols. in net as compared with the figures for the same month the previous year. The Central of New Jersey had a really surprising statement. With 419,951dols. gain in gross, there was a decrease of 192,555dols. in expenses (the expenses the previous year in that month having been exceptionally heavy), thus leading to a gain in net of 612,506dols. For the six months to December 31 this Company, after the gain just noted, still showed a loss of 1,131,750dols. The New York, Ontario, and Western added 36,871dols to its gross and 97,531dols. to its net in December. For the half year to December 31 net earnings in this instance showed a decrease of 322,581dols. The Erie added no less than 762,701dols. to its gross earnings during December, with an addition in expenses of only 144,381dols, leaving a gain for this one month of 618,320dols. This Company was able to show an increase, too, for the half year, the net for the six months to December 31, 1902, having been 430,292dols. better than for the corresponding six months of 1901.

A GRAND OLD MAN OF FRANCE.

ONE of the grand old men of France—M. Legouve, the Academician and dramatist—will celebrate his 97th year on Sunday (8th ultimo). He made his appearance in Paris when he was two years of age, remarks the correspondent of the "Morning Advertiser." It was a memorable occasion, and the baby played his little part in it—for news came of the victory of Wagram. Perched on the shoulders of his father, baby Legouve was taken to the Carrousel. The crowd acclaimed the Empress Josephine, who appeared on the balcony of the Tuileries, and at sight of her the baby, in a piercing voice, shouted, "Vive l'Empereur!" An old lady, a friend of the Legouve family, whose husband had been a page of King Louis XV., and who had a craze of casting horoscopes by a method which Mdme de Maintenon had taught, predicted a great future for the little Legouve. The horoscope has been fulfilled. M. Legouve produced his work "Adrienne Lecouvreur," as great as it was successful, in 1849, and he had a glorious reception at the French Academy in 1855. Many of his successful plays were written in collaboration with M. Scribe. One, the "Bataille de Dames," had a successful run at the Haymarket Theatre last year under the title of "There's Many a Slip."

THE Bishop of Hull (Dr. Blunt), speaking at Scarborough on betting and gambling, said the upper classes were quite as bad as, if not worse than, the lower. It was the ladies and gentlemen in the drawing-rooms with their bridge who distinctly encouraged betting in the stables and in the servants' hall. He might have said that they bridged over the gulf that divides the two classes.

THE DAVID SASSOON REFORMATORY.

PRIZE DISTRIBUTION.

THE distribution of medals and prizes in connection with the David Sassoon Industrial and Reformatory Institution took place yesterday evening at the Reformatory premises, Chunam Kiln Road, the Hon. Sir James Monteath presiding. The gathering was attended by a large number of ladies and gentlemen, who were received by Mr. J. Sanders-Slater, Chairman of the Institution, and the other members of the Managing Committee.

Mr. J. Sanders-Slater, in welcoming those present, gave a short history of the institution, and explained the objects with which it was founded. The boys there were taught to become carpenters, fitters, blacksmiths, coblers, painters &c. The institution undertook to repair carriages to a limited extent, and in this respect the work done by the pupils under guidance and superintendence was of an entirely satisfactory character. The various chairs and tables and other pieces of furniture which were displayed there that evening were made by the boys and were for sale at reasonable prices. He (Mr. Slater) was quite sure that any lady or gentleman who wished to give a practical turn to her or his interest in the institution would send orders for such furniture as was made there. There were many boys in the institution who were practically helpless, and this kind of assistance would help them in the way of earning a little money. He then referred to the want of adequate accommodation in the present buildings and said that the committee had formulated a scheme for erecting new buildings near the Victoria Gardens on a plot of land offered by the generous family who founded the institution. In the present buildings the accommodation was for 225 boys only, and the new proposed building would accommodate 350 boys and 50 girls. It was estimated that the cost of the new scheme would be about Rs. 1,40,000 to which it was calculated that the sale proceeds of the present buildings would contribute Rs. 1,05,000. Mr. Purshotamdas Singani has generously promised Rs. 15,000 for the erection of ward for girls. Thus about twenty or twenty-five thousand rupees more would be required to complete the scheme, and for which he strongly appealed to the public. In conclusion he expressed the hope that the Government would have no hesitation in sanctioning the scheme.

A well arranged programme of Marathi songs and gymnastic feats was then very successfully gone through by the inmates of the institution.

Prizes and medals were then distributed to the boys by Mr. Sheilim.

The Chairman, in addressing the meeting, said that on looking through the account of the proceedings of the distribution of prizes and medals last year, he observed that a hope was then expressed that H. E. Lord Northcote would be able to find time to preside at all the annual meetings during his stay here. He regretted that the hope had not been fulfilled as other urgent demands on his time had prevented his Excellency from presiding on that occasion: for, his presence and words of sympathy and encouragement, which he could so aptly express were needed to put to effect the system of rewards which he had so wisely and generously instituted. When, however, he was asked to take the place of his Excellency—though conscious that he would make a very poor substitute—he willingly acceded to the request, because he was glad to have an opportunity of showing his interests in this institution which he had recognised to be one of great public benefit. The institution of an attempt to reform for mere punishment was an object of importance which could not be over-estimated. The former produced good citizens, while the latter did not always do much good to the person punished. He believed that the institution was the pioneer amongst reformatories, and from the first it had been managed rather after the manner of a school than of juvenile prison. Indeed one side of it, as Mr. Slater had pointed out, was an industrial school, pure and simple, in which poor boys could be apprenticed in order to learn a trade. But the Reformatory was the more important side, and had been gradually growing in importance. Through the further benevolence of the family of the founder of the institution, and through the appeal which Mr. Slater had now made, he hoped the sphere of its usefulness would be still further extended. The increase in the number of boys in the Reformatory was not due to the increase in juvenile crime but to the recognition by the Magistrates of the advantage of reform whenever there was best chance of success. It was an unfortunate and a distressing fact that a large proportion of boys did not pursue the trade they had learnt in the reformatories after they were discharged. He was glad to hear that that was not so much the case with this institution as with other reformatories. He observed that last year an appeal was made to the employers of labour to help in this matter, but he feared they could not be expected to act through entirely philanthropic motives. If their co-operation was to be secured there must be fullest guarantee that the best training would be given in this institution. If the employers of labour were to see what they had seen that night there was very little doubt for success. He congratulated the committee, the secretary, and the superintendent on the excellent result which they had produced. The association with them of the Principal of the Bombay School of Art and the Principal of the Victoria Diamond Jubilee Technical Institute in the management must have a very beneficial effect. It was on that account that great importance was to be attached to the system of distributing medals which his Excellency had instituted. It was a happy conception on his Excellency's part and was not the least of many illustrations of his eagerness for the amelioration of every section of the community.

The Hon. Mr. Mose, in moving a vote of thanks to the chairman and Mrs. Sheilim said that he hoped the Government would not only sanction the new scheme propounded by the committee but also give it a liberal support. They could not accept the plea of "want of funds" now that the Indian finances were in such a flourishing condition.

A SOCIETY ENTERTAINER IN BOMBAY.

BOMBAY will shortly be visited by Mr. Clifford Walker, a drawing-room entertainer who is now on a tour through India, and who up to the present has met with a good deal of success in this country. The Calcutta papers seem to find in his performance a great likeness to the style of Corney Grain, and he has everywhere received most flattering notices. He has visited South Africa, Australia, Tasmania, and New Zealand and his success has been exceptional from every point of view. The London "Daily Telegraph" in criticising his entertainment says of him: "In the humour department of his versatility, Mr. Clifford Walker is on the platform what Mr. W. Jacobs is in the literary world, sharing the same laudable reverence for detail and the same rare faculty for producing humour from every day material."

BOMBAY VICTORIA MEMORIAL FUND.

THE hony. secretaries acknowledge with thanks receipt of the following contributions towards the Bombay Victoria Memorial Fund:—

	Rs.	a.	p.
Previously acknowledged	1,84,834	14	8
From the Nawanagar State through the Administrator Mr. C. N. Seddon, I.C.S.	5,000	0	0
From Mr. Bomanjee Dinshaw Petit, for the Establishment of a free Studentship in connection with the new Victoria Memorial School for the Blind (in 3 1-2 per cent. Govt. Paper)	5,000	0	0
Sums under five	3	0	0
Total Rs.	1,94,837	14	8

MR. C. L. GRIESBACH, C. I. E., who has just retired from the service, has had an unusually varied career since his arrival in India twenty-five years ago. Geological work in the early days of his service was varied by military and semi-political employment; and in all three forms of occupation he has left the mark of an active mind and an energetic disposition. In 1880 he was favourably mentioned in the despatches for his behaviour during the siege and battle of Kandahar, and in latter years he accompanied smaller expeditions, like that of Miranzai in 1891 and Burma in 1892. He succeeded the late Dr. W. King in 1894 as Director of the Geological Survey of India, and has thus held charge of the department for nine years with a distinction which has earned for him the honour of being elected a member of the Vienna Academy of Sciences.

ADVICE TO MOTHERS!—Are you broken in your rest by a sick child suffering with the pain of cutting teeth? Go at once to a chemist and get a bottle of Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup. It will relieve the poor sufferer immediately. It is perfectly harmless and pleasant to taste, it produces natural, quiet sleep by relieving the child from pain and the little cherub awakes as "bright as a button." It soothes the child softens the gums, allays pain, relieves wind, regulates the bowels, and is the best known remedy for dysentery and diarrhœa, whether arising from teething or other causes. Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup is sold by Medicine dealers everywhere.

SOLDIERS AND POLICE.

THE DURBAR CASE.

ACCUSED DISCHARGED.

IN the appeal of Private William Morris, Welsh Regiment, against the sentence of six weeks' simple imprisonment under section 323, Indian Penal Code, passed by Mr. H. D. Craik, C. S., Assistant Commissioner, Delhi, Mr. S. Clifford, Divisional Judge, delivered judgment on Saturday as follows:—

The appeal is accepted and the accused is acquitted. On the night of 9th January last some policemen made a raid on a gambling table alongside Alipore Road under the Ridge, among them being Sergeant Kurram Singh who was at the time in plain clothes. With Kuram Singh was Sergeant Sardan Khan and four constables in uniform. At the gambling table were several soldiers, some playing and others watching, and apparently the accused Private William Morris, was one of the latter. At all events, there is no evidence that he was gambling. The case for the prosecution was that as the soldiers, to the number of ten or fifteen made off, one of them threw a stone at Kuram Singh, who fell and shortly after died and that the accused is the man who threw the stone. Having regard to the medical evidence that Kuram Singh died from rupture of the spleen and that such rupture was in all probability caused by a fall or a struggle, the Magistrate discredited the evidence as to the stone-throwing: but relying on the evidence as to the identification of Morris, arrived at the conclusion that there must have been a struggle and that, to use the Magistrate's own words, the accused must have grappled with the deceased or pushed him down, and with the strain caused the injuries which resulted in his death. He accordingly convicted the accused under Section 323 of the I. P. C. and sentenced him to six weeks' simple imprisonment. It appears to me that on the Magistrate's finding that no stone was thrown the accused should have been acquitted. There is no evidence of Morris having grappled with the deceased or pushed him down, and this view of the case the prosecution will have nothing to do with. At the hearing of the appeal, the Public Prosecutor who appeared for the Crown, insisted that the case for the prosecution that the deceased met his death as the result of injuries received from a stone thrown at him by Morris, was made out, and that the Magistrate was not justified in discrediting the evidence as to the stone having been thrown at Kurram Singh. Before deciding whether or not a stone was thrown at the deceased I should like further to examine the Civil Surgeon, for if Kurram Singh had been hit at some non-vital part and stumbled, this, as I read the Civil Surgeon's evidence, might have caused the rupture of the deceased's spleen But in the view I take of the case, I consider this cause unnecessary. Assuming a stone have been thrown, I am not satisfied with the evidence as to the identification of the accused as the man who threw it. It is to me most extraordinary that four out of the five policemen should without hesitation identify the accused as the stone-thrower. It is true that the moon was up and there were some lights in the adjoining shops, but it must be remembered that ten to fifteen soldiers, of whom the accused was one, were making off and it is remarkable that so many policemen should have had their attention fixed on the soldier who threw the stone and be able to identify him. They could, at the most, have had but a single glimpse of him as he threw the stone, and yet only one out of the five policemen made a mistake in identifying Morris According to the evidence for the prosecution, the accused had on a great coat which would impede his movements, and this probably accounts for the police coming up with him when there was a struggle, and the accused lost his cap. This, I think, accounts for the identification of the accused as one of the party of soldiers, but would not account for his identification as the man who threw the stone. For the above reasons, it appears to me that it is not established that accused is guilty. I accordingly accept the appeal and, setting aside the conviction, I discharge the accused from his bail.

YACHT CLUB REGATTA.

SECOND DAY.

THE following Races will sail to-day (Tuesday), the 3rd March:—

Thirty Footer Race—For Yachts on the R B Y C not exceeding 30 feet liners rating. Handicap allowances. The Race to sail at 3-15 p.m.

Name of Boats	Gen'l Rating	H'cap Allowances H	M	Owners
Sapphire	33·99	3	24	{Mr R H H Hopkin (Capt Muter R E
Turquoise	34·91	Scr		Mr O B R Crommelin
Melody	29·86	13	3	Mr J B R Macbeth

Course No 7 = 17·3 miles

Cruisers Handicap Race for Town Cub—Handicap allowances. The Race to sail at 2 p.m.

Names of Boats	H'cap Allowances M	S	Owners.
Stella	8	3	Lt-Col H W Boyd, I M S
Forella	Scr		Mr C T R Scovell
Isca	42	0	Mr J P Chriptal

Course No 7 = 17·21 miles.

Yachts Handicap (Class B) Race—Handicap allowances The Race to sail at 2-30 p.m.

Names of Boats	H'cap Allowances M	S	Owners
Pixie	1	23	Mr E R Smetham
Sayonara	10	25	Mr W W Peter
Mannikin	2	30	Officers, R A
Janetta	Scr		Officers, R E
Trixie	2	30	Mr A M Monteath

Course No 10 = 12·5 miles

HIGH COURT.—MARCH 3.

Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice B. TYABJI.

For Judgment.

431-02—Smitham B and N—Greaves Cotton and Co vs Dorabsha Rustomji Shroff—Ardeshir H D'ami Co.

To speak to the minutes of decree.

680-99—Dikshit and D—Dajee Anajee Khare vs Govind Narayen Bapat and others—Hiralal and D.

Commercial Cause.

655-02—Malvi H and M—Jewan Virjung and others vs Hajee Osman Hajee Omer—Diksait and D—Part heard.

Long Causes.

253-3973-01—Kanga and P—Kishonlal Joharimal vs Govind Narayen Jeychund—Payne G S and M. (For postponment.)

193-7632-01—Kanga and P—Hurdutrai Nundram vs Govind Narayen Jeychund—Payne G S and M. (For postponment.)

302-02—Khunderao and S—Bhawaniram Sahibram vs Gulbai widow and others—Shamrao and M and K B Mehta.

98-00—Crawford B and Co—Hassamshoy Visram and others vs Koraji Jivraj and another—Munsookhal D and J.

115-02—Crawford B and Co—C Mayhead vs Lakhmsey Napoo and others—Mal-H and M.

463-02—Ardeshir H D and Co—Kirsandas Mathooradas and others vs Chatoorbhooj Khimji—Soraabji and J.

525-02—F P Pavri—Mahomed Hoosain Bin Shaik Ahamed Mazba vs Mahomed Ismail Makoa and others.

Before the Hon. Mr. Justice RUSSELL.

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Short Causes.

333-02—Payne G Sq M Abdoola Yoosuf Abbe 2 ors us Boy Mahomed Hajee Ahmed Rehmam Little and Co.

75-03—Ardeshir H D and Co—Pestonjee Framjee Talati and others vs Mahomed Mehdi Meenai—Matubhai J and M.

For Will to be proved in solemn form.

30-02—Little and Co—Gangabai widow and others vs Lukhmidas Vajee—Bicknell M and M.

For hearing exceptions on Commissioner's Report.

39-03—Nana and H—Omar Hassan vs Vali Mahomed and others—Crawford B and Co.

Long Cause.

794-01—Tayabjee D and C—Nagjee Bahor and another vs Rai Luxmibai widow and anothers Muljee B B P G and Co.

Testamentary Suits.

4-01—Ardeshir H D and Co—Hajee Abdool R H Ahmed vs Moosa Hajiji Joosab Noorani and others—Tyabjee D and Co.

5-03—Tayabjee D and Co—Moosa H Joosab Noorani and others vs Haji Abdool R H Ahmed—Ardeshir H D and Co.

Long Causes.

80-01—Smetham B and N—Bowram Raghoba and others vs Narayen Bhowra—B M and M.

411-02—Craigie L and C—The Bombay Ice Manufacturing Co vs S S Fraser and Co—Payne G S and M.

670-01—Smetham B and N—Devraj Tokersey and others vs Manaram Dhunjee—Payne G S and M.

547-01—In person—Hari Ramchandra vs Narayen Ramchandar—Bhatshunker K and G.

Before the Hon Mr Justice BATTY.

Suits for hearing and final Disposal.

Long Cause.

461-02—Captain and V—Moulvi Abdool Cadir vs Jitarker Hajl Mahomed Ebrahim Jitarker and other—Crawford B and Co, Mogli B and B and Eddow G and W (for postponement)

492-02—In person—Natha Tolsidas vs Rehimatola Haji—Bicknell M and M.

523-02—Mooljee B and B—Luxmidas Waghji and another vs Shamji Lilladhar and others—Bhalshanker K and G.

544-02—Jamsetjee and R—Matoobhoy Pannachand and another vs Ramchandas Vandravandas—Edgelow G and W.

408-02—M R Ghotia—Sama Lukhmanjee and Co vs Runchordas Vandravanda—Edgelow G and W

509-19,16-01—Matubhai J and M—Hiralal Kanayalal and others vs Govind Narayen—Payne G S and M.

324-02—Bhalshunker K and G—Kikabhoy Sumsoodin vs Kumroodin Gulamally and others—Matubhai J and M

185-01—Khunderao and S—Pallai vs Narayen Hurrischandra and others—Pestonjee K and K.

91-98—Tyabjee D and Co—Vithaldas Runchordas vs Hurrivalubhas Narsidas and others—Bhalshunker K & G.

31-01—Craigie L and C—The Commercial Bank of India vs Bhoocandas Lalloobhoy and others.

53-03—Malvi H and M—Pestonjee Dadabhoy Bhandari vs Hormasjee Manekjee Dadachanjee—Nanabhai H—Part heard.

59-01—Ardeshir H D and Co—Baiai widow and another vs Raghunath Turachund—M J and H.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA ORDERS.

(*Gazette of India*, February 28.)

HOME DEPARTMENT.

The Govr-Genl in Council is pleased to sanction the admission to the 3rd Class of the Civil Divn of the Order of Merit of Lance-Naick Jagat Singh 4th Punjab Infy for conspicuous bravery displayed by him at Kohat on the night of the 31st Oct 1902 when he grappled with a thief armed with an Afghan knife and succeeded in securing the man until assistance arrived although stabbed in several places by him and shot through the shoulder and chest by one of his accomplices.

The services of Lieut-Col C P Lukis M B F R C S I M S Bengal are replaced at the disposal of the Govt of the United Provinces with effect from the 16th Dec 1902.

The services of Major P W O'Gorman I M S Bengal are replaced at the disposal of the Military Dept.

The services of Major E S Cooper 31st Punjab Infy are placed temporarily at the disposal of the Hon'ble the Chief Commissioner of the Central Provinces for employment as an Offg Cant Magte.

In the Home Dept Notification No 13, dated the 15th Jan 1903 placing the services of Mr H A Kelso at the disposal of the Chief Commissioner of the Central Provinces, for "an Inspr of Police" read "Supernumerary Asst Supdt of Police 2nd grade B List sub pro tem."

The Rev G M Davies a Chaplain on the Bengal Calcutta Ecclesiastical Establ is appointed to be Chapl of Nagpur with effect from the 1st March 1903 or the subsequent date on which he may take over charge of his duties there.

The services of the Rev J Cameron a Junior Chaplain of the Church of Scotland on the Bengal Estabt are placed at the disposal of the Govt of Bombay.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

Col L W Parsons C B R A to be Inspr Genl of Artillery in India and to have the substantive rank of Major Genl subject to H M's approval with effect from 29th Feb 1903 vice Major Genl T B Tyler vacated.

Lieut H C M N James Indian Army 5th Madras Infy to be Supply and Transport Officer 6th class on probation with effect from the 14th Dec 1902. (Joined his appointment on the 23rd Jan 1903).

Subject to H M's approval the undermentioned Majors are granted the temporary rank of Lieut-Col whilst serving as Regimental Commandant Indian Army:—A P Westlake, D S O 9th Aug 1902; H G Burton, 3rd Feb and L E Cooper, 7th Feb.

The following promotions are made subject to H M's approval:—Captain to be Major—7th Feb G B H Rice. Second-Lieuts to be Lieuts.—H G Wilmer, 1st Dec 1902; H C Burton, 3 Jan H Saunders, 12th Jan and L G Williams, 17th Jan 1903.

INDIAN MEDICAL SERVICE—BOMBAY.

To be Colonel—Lieut-Col (Temporary Col) J P Greany M D vice Col A H C Dane M D deceased, dated 11th Jan 1903. Col Greany's tenure of appointment will reckon from the 4th April 1902.

Lieut-Col W Owen M D I M S (Bengal) Supdt Opium Factory Behar is permitted to retire from the service with effect from the 24th March subject to H M's approval.

The undermentioned Warrant Officers belonging to Indian departments are awarded the silver medal for Long Service and Good Conduct, without gratuity for the quarter ending 31st Dec 1902:—Condrs J Park, W E Bowder, P Connor, F W Fryer, J Riley, W T Hewitt and Sub-Condr Louis Howard, Ordnance Dept; Sub-Condr J Tibbs Supply and Transport Corps; Condr J Franklin Military Works Services; Sub-Condrs J T Coleman and W Davis India Miscellaneous List.

VOLUNTEER CORPS

Bombay Volunteer Artillery—J J Marsland Gentleman to be Second-Lieut with effect from the 3rd Feb vice Payne resigned.

Nagpur Volr Rifles—H C Gowan Gentleman to be Second Lieut with effect from the 23rd December vice Browning promoted; and Second Lieut H A Playfair resigns his commission with effect from the 4th Feb 1903.

Second Baroda B B and C I R Volrs—Lieut and Q M J M Mushet is granted the honorary rank of Capt.

Sind Vol Rifles—Lieut C S Anderson to be Capt vice Steele resigned; Lieut B F Jones to be Capt vice Cooper resigned; Mr Beame gentleman to be Second Lieut vice Jones promoted; and J Mitchell to be Second Lieut vice Whitworth promoted.

The undermentioned members of the Indian Volunteer Force are granted the Volunteer Long Service Medal under the provisions of clause 152 India Army Circulars of 1895:—

1st Battn Calcutta Volr Rifles—Color Sergt C J Smith.

Southern Maharatta Railway Rifles—Sergts C Clarke and P Burke.

BOMBAY LIGHT HORSE.

SQUADRON ORDERS.

Bombay, 3rd March.

1. The following members having joined are taken on the strength and posted to A Troop:—Messrs. Bertram Heys Duxbury, Ralph Lindsay, and Simon Thomas Hutchinson.

2. It is notified for information that the Annual Camp will open at Santa Cruz on Wednesday the 11th instant and conclude with the Annual Inspection on Saturday the 21st idem.

3. The Squadron will parade at 7 a.m. on Wednesday next the 4th instant, at Church Gate Sands. Dress—Drill order Khaki.

By Order,
T. W. CUFFE, Capt.,
Commanding B. L. H.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY LIEUTENANT-COLONEL LOUIS P. RUSSELL COMMANDING R. V. A.

Mahaluxmi Fort, 3rd March.

1. Detail—Orderly Sergt for to-day:—Corpl P Hunter next for duty Sergt B Leanbam.

2. Drills.—The following drills will take place to-day:—

Morning at 6-30 a.m.—12-inch R M L, 6-inch B L Gun and Squad drill.

Evening at 5 p.m.—12-inch R M L, 6-inch B L Gun and Squad drill.

3. Inspection.—The annual inspection of the Corps will take place at Mahaluxmi Fort, on Saturday next the 7th inst. at 4-30 p.m.

Attention of members is drawn to the fact that attendance at the above inspection is compulsary. Leave of absence must be obtained in writing from the offices Commanding Corps on medical certificates forwarded. Any members not complying with the above becomes Non-efficient for the year.

4. Proficiency Class.—The proficiency class will meet in the Adjt Officer at 7 p.m. to-day.

5. The following promotion has been ordered in F Coy:—Br C W Murray to be Corporal to take place of No. 2 Sub-Divn. No. F Company.

By Order,
G. STODDART, Capt., R. A.,
Adjutant, A. A. B.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY LIEUT.-COLONEL E. F. NICHOLSON, A. D. C., COMMANDING R. V. R.

Camp, Santa Cruz, 3rd March.

1. Detail—Orderly Officer for to-day (Tuesday) Captain R W L Dunlop

Orderly Officer for Wednesday Captain H R H Wilkinson.

Battalion Orderly Sergt for to-day (Tuesday) Sergt P Soundy.

Battalion Orderly Sergt for Wednesday Color Sergt P J Beylette.

Battalion Orderly Corporal for to-day (Tuesday) Corpl G F Lund.

Battalion Orderly Corporal for Wednesday Corpl H J Heise

2. Parades—There will be no Cadet Company Parad this week, except on Saturday next, the 7th instant.

There will be a Commanding Officer's Parade daily during this week at 6-30 a.m. and 6 p.m. at Santa Cruz.

Dress—Drill order, Khaki, with Patties, leather chin straps and helmet buttons.

3. Train Service—The Railway authorities have notified that they have reserved accommodation by the train leaving Santa Cruz at 9-15 a.m. (Bombay Time) and by the train leaving Church Gate at 5-6 p.m. (Bombay Time) daily—Volunteers must travel by these trains only. (Accommodation will be found in front of the Up Train and in rear of the Down train.

4. Head-Quarters—It is notified for information that the Head-quarters Office, Carnac Road, is temporarily closed and is now open at Camp Santa Cruz where all communications should be addressed up to the 7th March 1903.

5. Leave of absence has been granted to No. 2724 Corpl E Simmons, B Coy from 27th February to 31st March 1903.

By Order,
P. H. ROGERS, Major,
Adjutant, B. V. R.

FOREIGN TELEGRAPHIC SERVICE.

MARCH 2.

STATE OF INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION.

GREAT BRITAIN—Via Teheran, Perfect, Via Turkey. Perfect Via Suez, perfect.

CONTINENT OF EUROPE—Via Teheran, Perfect. Via Turkey perfect. Via Suez perfect.

AMERICA—Via Brest, perfect. Via Valentia, perfect. Via Direct Cable, perfect.

AUSTRALIA—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, perfect.

CHINA,—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, perfect. Via Bhamo, perfect.

AFRICA—Via Aden, perfect. Via Cadiz Teneriffe, perfect. Via Lisbon, St. Vincent, perfect.

Cable Cadiz Teneriffe interrupted.

Cable Cayenne Pinheiros interrupted.

Cable Guantanamo Mole St Nicholas interrupted.

Cable Puerto Plata Martinique interrupted.

Cables Dominique Martinique, St. Lucia Martinique Guadaloupe Martinique. St. Lucia, St. Vincent, interrupted.

Telegrams will be conveyed frequently by steamers.

Cable communication with Martinique is open via Lisbon and Cadiz.

Telegrams can only be accepted at sender's risk.

Code addresses should not be used.

Cable Paramaribo Cayenne interrupted.

Latest dates of Foreign Messages received at Bombay from the United Kingdom during the 24 hours ending at 8 p.m. of the 2nd March 1903.

(Difference in Longitude allowed for.)

Via.	Latest Dates. D.	H.	M.	Time occupied in transmission. Hours.	Minutes.
Turkey	28	20	40 a m	19	51
Teheran	2	1	45 p m	0	12
Suez	2	2	45 p m	0	20

Time occupied in the transmission of messages to Bombay, during the 24 hours ending at 8 p.m., of the 2nd March, 1903.

	Maximum Time. H.	M.	Minimum Time. H.	M.
From Calcutta	0	37	0	1
,, Karachi	0	27	0	1
,, Madras	0	17	0	2

PARTICULARS were recently published of a beard 7ft. 2 1-2 in. in length grown by a gentleman in Perth. The "Hairdressers" Weekly Journal vouches for the remarkable length of hair of a Bristol lady. It is 72 in., 8 in. longer than the lady's height. She wears it plaited and closely twined round her head, so that its length is concealed from the casual observer.

THE LATEST LIBERAL SPLIT.

"HEADING TOWARDS ANARCHY."

THE alleged reunion of the Liberal Party which was said to have been brought about by its opposition to the Education Act has been shattered at a blow. At Friday's meeting (February 6) of Education "Progressives," over which Lord Spencer presided, a serious division of opinion manifested itself over the principal resolution on the agenda. The resolution was to the effect that Progressive Councils should propose to the trustees of Voluntary schools that, as a condition of rate-aid, they should give the public half the management, and should separate the sectarian test from the appointment and work of their teachers. This proposal was denounced by Lord Spencer as illegal, and as an attempted evasion of the law, and among the supporters of his lordship were Mr. Corrie Grant, M. P., and Mr. E. N. Buxton; on the other side were Dr. Clifford, Mr. Lloyd-George, M. P., and Mr. W. S. Robson, M. P. But in spite of the protest of the Liberal Leader in the House of Lords, the resolution was carried by 106 votes to thirty-six.

The difference of opinion displayed at the meeting manifests itself this morning in the Liberal papers. The "Chronicle" takes Lord Spencer's view.

"The decision (it says) is most unfortunate. Want of faith in its principles is the worst weakness that a Party can display, and the majority at yesterday's Conference adopted, as one of the speakers on Lord Spencer's side well said, a policy of mere despair. They are in fact heading towards anarchy. One speaker remarked that 'the lineal descendant of some pettifogging attorney must have got on the Committee and framed the resolution.' We do not know about that, but we are certainly surprised that a lawyer of Mr. Robson's standing should have endorsed the resolution in question. The policy of the resolution is a refusal to administer the Act in respect of 'non-provided' schools. We do not believe that the policy is practicable, and we feel sure that it is inexpedient. It would weaken the Liberal position. It would divide the Progressive forces. It shows a want of faith in the strength of the Liberal case. We are in a minority, but we have the right and the power, of converting ourselves into a majority. Do not let us put our right and power in jeopardy by resorting to counsels of despairing anarchy. 'The most effective way to fight the Act,' said Mr. Corrie Grant, 'was to make it the question at every election, and not to allow our opponents to say that we are guilty of evasion ourselves.' It will be a bad day for Liberalism if its policy is to be directed in obedience to the wild counsels which prevailed in yesterday's conference."

The "Daily News" of course adopts the policy of the "wreckers"—Dr. Clifford and Mr. Lloyd George. Referring to the meeting it says:—

"Its findings followed precisely the lines we hoped and anticipated it would adopt. We decline to regard this action as a defiance of the law. If it is let the law declare itself. No Council in England is bound to assume, or is justified in assuming, that Church rates have been re-imposed in a new form, and that religious tests have been fastened on one of the most important branches of the public service. If that is, indeed, the true reading of the Act, let the fact be made evident beyond the possibility of dispute, and let the country thoroughly realise what an odious change has taken place in the spirit of its administration.

The "Morning Leader," it may also be noted, takes the part of the "Anarchists."

"LORD GARDNER" IN THE DOCK.

JURY DISAGREE.

AT the Clerkenwell Sessions on Friday (February 6) before Sir William Robert McConnell, K. C., chairman, Allen Hyde Gardner, otherwise Lord Gardner, surrendered to his bail to answer an indictment accusing him of having obtained by false pretences the sum of £5 8s. 4d., the money of the Carlton Hotel Company, Limited, and also with having incurred a debt of £40 and obtained credit by false pretences. "Lord Gardner" pleaded not guilty.

Mr. Biron, for the prosecution, stated that the defendant, who had described himself as Lord Gardner, said, when arrested by Detective-Inspector Drew, that he did not know whether or not he was Lord Gardner. With regard to his position, however, counsel thought it but fair to say that according to the defendant's own story he believed he had a claim to the title. The case for the prosecution was that the defendant had stayed at the Carlton Hotel from December 15 to December 25. On December 16 he borrowed £5 from the cashier, and on the 19th, 20th, and the 22nd he received further advances, which totalled up to £20. This amount was put into his till. On Christmas Day "Lord Gardner" presented a cheque for £40. The cheque was upon the b

ECHOES OF SCIENCE.

Mr. Simpson, of the United States Department of Agriculture, in Bulletin No. 56, has dealt with the codling-moth, of which the grub or worm is found in apples and pears. In order to prevent the multiplication of the insect, the fruit should not be stored near fruit trees, and the doors and windows of the store should be well closed. Fruit trees likely to be frequented by the moth should have the soil beneath well watered, because the insects avoid damp spots in making their cocoons. Wormy fruit should be picked before it falls, or at least within 24 hours afterwards, in order to prevent the escape of the grub. Sheep readily eat such apples.

The worm may be extracted from choice fruit by means of a platinum wire, and the hole then plugged with wax. The moth can be caught by means of planks coated with a mixtue of tar and honey. Young larvæ are destroyed by sulphur. When grubs leave the fruit before it falls, they crawl down the trunk, and lodge in crannies of the bark to become chrysalides, and in order to kill them bands of stuff in which they will shelter can be put round the base of the trunk. Certain insects, for example, the Phygadeua Brevis, the Campoplex Pomorum, and the Pachymerus Vulnerator, as well as the frog and bat, prey on the grub, and are to be encouraged by the fruit grower.

Recent observation of Jupiter showed that the planet, in addition to its usual bright and dark belts, had a very bright oblique belt crossing a dark belt, and M. Teissrene de Bort having studied the clouds of the earth, is of opinion that a similar effect might be seen there by an observer in space, that is to say, dull and bright bands with oblique bands due to cyclones.

Professor Hugo de Vries, of Amsterdam, finds that in crossing plants of two different species, the results, though constant, are different from those of crossing two different varieties of the same species. This fact serves as a test for new species.

M. Becquerel has confirmed the interesting discovery of Dr. Rutherford that some of the mysterious rays emitted by radium can be deflected by a magnet, as are the "cathode rays," which produce Rontgen rays. Besides these rays, the metal also emits rays easily absorbed and others of more penetrating power.

"Eau de Javel," or solution of hypochlorite of sodium is, it appears from a paper by Dr. Bezancon, of the Faculty of Medicine, Paris, a disinfectant and bactericide. It was introduced by Labarraque as a local antiseptic in surgery, and a cure for indolent sores or gangrenes. Taglioni, the dancer, owed to it the cure of a hurt in her foot which kept her from the stage. The liquor should not be applied to linen as it weakens the fibre.

In Cleveland, Ohio, United States, there is now an automobile ambulance for dogs and other domestic animals. Dr. Staniforth of that city, has founded a hospital for dogs and cats, and employs the automobile to bring patients to it. It resembles an ordinary motor-car, but has two wooden cages for the animals in front; the upper for cats, the lower for dogs. Each cage is provided with water and some food for the patient. Dr. Staniforth uses the car in his search for suffering dogs or cats in the streets. He is accompanied by two faithful bull-dogs, who often help him to discover their sick congeners. Let us hope the doctor's humane plan will soon be followed in London and elsewhere.

Count Zeppelin, inventor of the great dirigible balloon, is now trying an automobile boat, driven by an air-propeller. It is expected to be useful in waters encumbered with weeds, as in some tropical countries. The boat only draws a few inches of water, and the aluminium screw of two blades is driven by a petrol motor of 12 horse-power, at a speed of about 1,500 turns a minute. The boat skims over the surface at a speed of some nine miles an hour in calm weather.

A new "chronosport," as the French call it, for quickly telling the speed of automobiles, has been introduced by the firm of Lepine, Paris. It resembles an ordinary watch, and is both a counter of speed and a chronograph. The dial shows hours and minutes like a watch and it has besides a chronograph indicating one-fifth second, a counter totalising the minutes of the chronograph, and a dromograph.

It came to our ears a considerable time ago that Marconi messages could be tapped, but it was only after Mr. Neville Maskelyne had published actual results of tapping, with specimens of the messages, that we referred to the matter. According to recent interviews with Marconi, given in the newspapers, he admits that his message can be tapped over the radius of transmission, that is to say the area of a circle of that radius, and also that he has not yet succeeded in tuning or syntonising his messages but expects to succeed.

Dr. King, an American, supposes that quinine is good in malarial fever, because it is fluorescent and when absorbed into the blood emits bluish rays which hinder or prevent the growth of the fever germ. It is pointed out by Dr. Cartaz that if his explanation is right other fluorescent substances, for example salts of radium, might be administered in cases of the fever.

M. Gaudry, in a paper to the Academie des Sciences, Paris, draws attention to the resemblances between the skull of an Australian black and that of the fossil man found in caves of Mentone. He is of opinion that the first Europeans came from the far south, but it is rather a large deduction from very small evidence.

Experts are still at variance as to the merits of shooting at hail clouds to prevent hail storms. The Congress at Gratz on the subject has not led to any certain conclusion for or against the plan. It appears, however, that recent experiments in Upper Alsace with fusees are in favour of it.

According to a French scientific journal there is now at the Invalides, Paris, an exhibition of artificial figures representing racial types of different peoples in their characteristic costumes. Such collections are interesting to the public and help to popularise the science of anthropology, which is becoming more and more important. We are somewhat behind other nations in this respect, although we possess the largest and most varied Empire.

The method of connecting up the coherer or detector of electric waves in wireless telegraphy to the air-wire through a transformer was patented by Sir Oliver Lodge in 1897. As it has been adopted by other inventors in "wireless" apparently without acknowledgement on their part, it is but fair to let the public know.

In view of the steady decrease in the yearly numerical mean of births in France, which has fallen from 932,000 in the period 1881-85, to 884,000 in the period 1886-91, and to 877,000 in the period 1891-96, the article by M. Pinard and M. Richet, in the January number of the "Annales de Gynecologie et d' Obstetrique," upon the Pathological Causes of the Diminution of the Birth-rate in France, is of much interest. In presenting the results of their investigations, they show very clearly that a fall in the marriage-rate cannot be accounted as the cause. The percentage of the marriage-rate is practically the same in France as it is in England—viz., 7.5 per cent., as compared with 7.4 per cent. As a matter of fact, the number of marriages has risen from 282,079 in 1881 to 295,752 in 1899.

Newspaper up-to-date science has of late undergone rapid developments, and now the buyer of a half-penny paper expects to be regaled, not only with politics and general news, but to have laid before him in very succinct form all scientific results that are expected to have any immediate practical bearing. There is occasionally, we regret to say, an ulterior object in these abstracts, and the expert can often detect the cloven hoof of advertisement for either author or remedy, although this in many cases is ingeniously disguised. The last of this class of jotting dealt with the fact that a dog's life could be maintained for several hours after decapitation by means of the perfusion of a solution of adrenalin or suprarenal extract, and artificial respiration. The only thing new in this somewhat startling announcement is the substitution of the animal's blood by a solution containing the adrenalin. That life can continue after division of the spinal cord at its junction with the brain, and that the ordinary blood-pressure can be maintained by many agents, physical and pharmacodynamic, is, of course, no new fact. Recently the power of duly oxygenated saline solutions to maintain the activity of the mammalian heart for hours has been clearly demonstrated, as indeed has also the vaso-constrictor, and hence blood-pressure raising power of adrenalin. Whether the alleged life-restorer was the adrenalin or the saline is not clear to the public, but to the man of science the latter is more important than the

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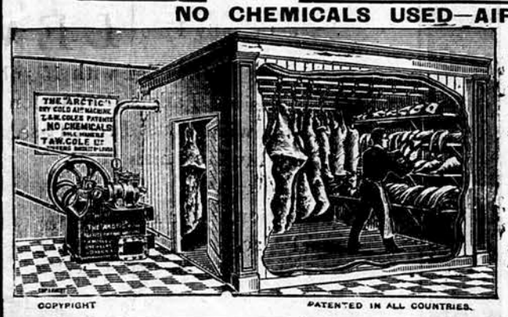

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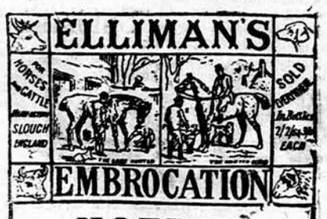

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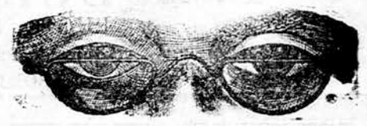

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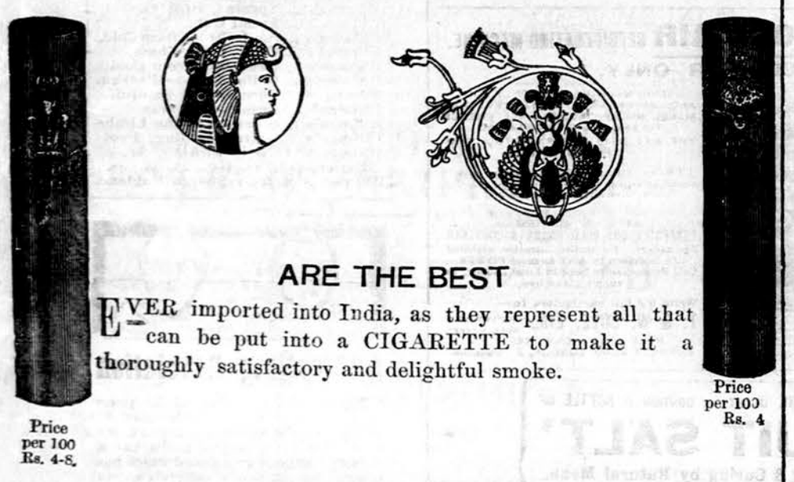

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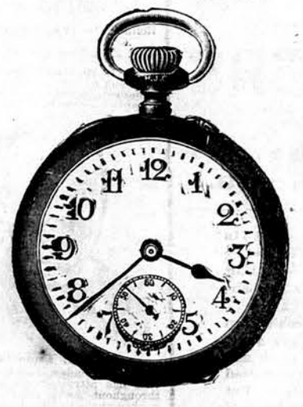

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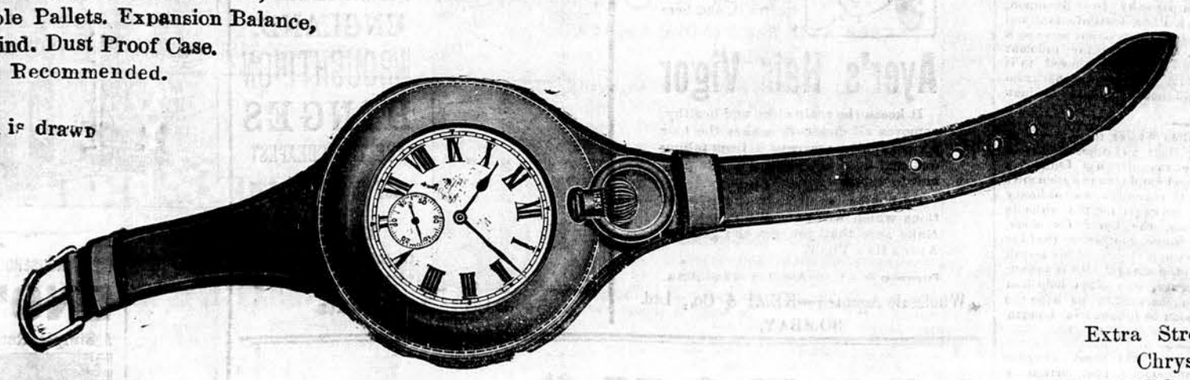

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